

# The Adams Sentinel.

A Family Journal—Devoted to Foreign and Domestic News, Politics, Literature, Agriculture, Education, Morality, Science and Art. Amusement, Advertising, &c. &c.

At \$1.75 per annum, strictly in advance—  
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ROBERT G. HARPER, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

Advertisements \$1.00 per square for 3 weeks  
for each cent.

"RESIST WITH CARE THE SPIRIT OF INNOVATION UPON THE PRINCIPLES OF YOUR GOVERNMENT, HOWEVER SPECIOUS THE PRETEXTS"—Washington.

VOL. LXIII.

GETTYSBURG, PA., TUESDAY EVENING, JUNE 9, 1863.

NO. 31.

## Change of Time.

THE following is a schedule of the running of the trains on the Gettysburg R. R.:  
The FIRST TRAIN leaves Gettysburg at 8 A. M., with passengers for York, Harrisburg, Philadelphia, and the North and West. ARRIVES at Gettysburg at 1 P. M., with passengers from those points, and also from Baltimore and Washington. Passengers leaving Washington at 6:30 A. M., and Baltimore at 9:15 A. M., arrive by this train at Gettysburg at 1 o'clock P. M.  
The SECOND TRAIN leaves Gettysburg at 10 P. M., with passengers for Baltimore and Washington. Passengers arrive in Baltimore at 5:30 P. M. Leave Baltimore at 7:30 P. M., and arrive in Washington at 10 P. M. Passengers can also go to York and Harrisburg by the second train. Arrive in Harrisburg at 7:30 P. M. ARRIVES at Gettysburg at 5:30 P. M., with passengers from Harrisburg, Philadelphia and the North and West.  
Passengers can leave Philadelphia by way of Baltimore at 4 A. M., and arrive in Gettysburg at 1 P. M. Or leave at 7:30 A. M., by the Pennsylvania Central or Philadelphia and Reading R. R., and arrive in Gettysburg at 6:30 P. M.  
May 5, 1867. President.

## Children's Aid Society.

W. M. C. PALMER, Agent of the Children's Aid Society, of Baltimore, will visit Gettysburg again in a few weeks with a company of children, seeking homes for them in the country. Persons in the country wishing to aid in this benevolent work, by taking one or more of these children, should make immediate application to the undersigned. It is important to have homes in view before leaving the city. Many who wait until the children are brought on are disappointed. R. G. McCREARY, April 28. Local Agent.

## 1863. Spring Styles. 1863

R. F. McILHENY, at his old stand, S. W. corner Centre Square, has just opened a splendid assortment of HATS AND CAPS, of the latest styles, at very low prices. Persons in want of a good seasonable and fashionable hat or cap, are requested to give him a call. HATS AND SHOES, comprising Men's fine Calf Boots, Men's Baltimore, Men's Wellington Ties, Congress Gaiters, Brogan, Ladies' Morocco Baltimore Boots, Gaiters, fine Kid Slippers, Misses' and Children's Shoes and Gaiters, of every variety and style, all of which will be sold as cheap as the cheapest. Let all who wish to supply themselves with good and substantial work call and examine our stock. April 14. R. F. McILHENY.

## The Grocery Store on the Hill.

THE undersigned would respectfully inform the citizens of Gettysburg and vicinity, that he has taken the old stand "on the Hill," in Baltimore street, Gettysburg, where he intends to keep constantly on hand all kinds of GROCERIES—Sugars, Coffee, Syrups of all kinds, Tobacco, Fish, Salt, &c., and all kinds of all kinds, Prunes, Raisins, and in fact everything usually found in a Grocery. Also, FLOUR and all kinds of grain; all of which he intends to sell low as the lowest. Country produce taken in exchange for goods and the highest price given. He flatters himself that, by strict attention and an honest desire to please, to merit a share of public patronage. My new. Feb. 29-67. J. M. ROWE.

## Notice to Tax-Payers.

NOTICE is hereby given that the County Commissioners intend to make an ABSTRACT OF FIVE PER CENT. upon all State, County and Special Taxes assessed for the year 1862, that shall be paid to Collectors on or before Wednesday, the 1st of JULY. Collectors will be required to call on tax-payers on or before the above date, and make such abstract to all persons paying on or before said day. To pay the same to the County Treasurer, otherwise no statement will be made. By order of the Commissioners, J. M. WALTER, Clerk. April 14.—td.

## New Goods.

JUST received from New York and Philadelphia, the largest stock in town of Broad Cloths, Summer Cloths, Cassimeres, Tweeds, Drillings and Vestings, beautiful styles, well assorted, bought for cash and will be sold cheap for the same. Please call and see them. GEO. ARNOLD. May 12, 1863.

## Claim Agency.

THE undersigned will attend to the Collection of Claims against the U. S. Government, including Military Bounties, Back Pay, Pensions, Forfeitures, &c., either in the Court of Claims, or before any of the Departments at Washington.  
R. G. McCREARY,  
Attorney at Law, Gettysburg, Pa.  
Oct. 21, 1863.

## Pay Up.

ALL persons knowing themselves indebted to the late firm of H. H. Rowe & Bro. are requested to settle immediately, as the books must be closed. H. H. ROWE & BRO. March 17.

## Wall Paper.

A LARGE variety of patterns, of the latest and most desirable styles, many of which are being sold at the old prices. Call and see them at McILHENY'S. April 14.

## Children's Clothing.

BEAUTIFUL articles, at the store of GEO. ARNOLD. Ladies will please call and see them. April 28.

## KOLLOCK'S Lotion, the purest and best.

Baking powder in use, at Dr. R. HORN'S Drug Store.

## LOT of Fresh Gum Drops, the finest ever offered in this market, to be had at Dr. R. HORN'S Drug Store.

ALL kinds of Straw Goods, embracing Men's and Boys' HATS, Misses' and Children's HATS and FLATS, HOODS, &c., &c., at R. F. McILHENY'S.

## BURNETT'S Ointment, Wood's Hair Restorative, Shilling Hair Tonic, and other preparations for sale at

Dr. R. HORN'S Drug Store.

## JUST received at Pickens's, Spring and Summer clothing. Come one and all.

THE American Excelsior Coffee and Broma for sale at Dr. R. HORN'S Drug Store.

HATS? Call at McILHENY'S.

## Choice Poetry.

### SUMMER.

The gay, glad time of roses,  
The summer days have come,  
When with the bright light comes  
The honey maker's hum;  
The time when golden sunbeams  
Light the heavenly fields,  
And when the purple clover  
Its richest fragrance yields.  
When the leafy tree hands  
Wave a verdant roof,  
With golden threads of sunshine  
Fanning through the wood;  
When twilight shales in darkness,  
And rises the fire fly light;  
When roses scent the air,  
That murmur through the night;  
When sunlight hours are jewels  
Strung on threads of time,  
When weeks are strew'd with poems;  
Verse in sweetest rhyme;  
When the nights are magical  
In the time of June,  
And fair feet are meeting  
To handmaids in tune.  
Roll slowly, Earth, that Summer  
May linger with us long—  
We'll revel in her bounty  
And love her in our song.  
Ye winds, O join our chorus  
Of gratitude and praise  
To him whose magic breath  
The soft sweet summer days!

### THE BABY WALKS.

Joys fills the house; the baby strides  
Alone upon her feet  
With quivering lip, she lifts her little hands,  
And wonderingly darts gaze into her mother's face.  
Thus timidly she starts upon life's fateful race.  
How many hops, how many fears,  
How many smiles, how many tears,  
Hang o'er her dangerous walk through coming years!

"Almighty God! To Thee the child is given;  
Guide home her weary steps at last to heaven."  
April 14. R. F. McILHENY.

### Flower Blossoms.

The soul's blossoming.  
No sunbeam makes the violet blossom.  
No surgeon's instrument can make flowers blossom,  
and no hammer can drive them forth.  
But the sweet, per-ading sun can call them out. A seed is planted. The sun looks and kisses the place again, and a green plant appears above the ground. It looks once more, and a beautiful white blossom unfolds itself!  
And thus it is with the soul. No logic can pry out these devout aspirations. No philosophy can drive them forth. But let God's sweet, per-ading soul rest upon ours awhile, and they come and blossom. The soul is the garden of the Lord!

### Death

Our hearts sadden at the sight of death taking away the man of many wrinkles and silvery locks, tottering steps and feeble pulse; but, oh! weicken when we behold him take the babe in its arms, its innocent and perfect simplicity, upon whom life has just dawned, even smiling at the approach of its foe. And then when he comes to the ingenious youth with the fire of life in his eye, and the swelling tide of hope in its countenance; or to the lovely maiden with life's activity in her form and bloom on her cheek, and her heart all aflutter with youth's freshness of affection, and her soul filled with pure and happy emotions, we turn a with a shudder, and regret that sin brought death into our world. With all the unloveliness with which we have portrayed death, he comes in our lovely form. Gently he shuts the Christian's eye—tenderly stills the beating pulse—softly folds his icy mantle around him, and weakly bears him away. There is something indescribably lovely about death when he comes to the Christian. See the eye, how calm its expression; the brow, how placid; and the lips uttering the delight of the enraptured soul, as it beats its wings against the walls of the prison house, longing for death to release it! There is nothing unwelcome in the visits of Death to the pious. He knows "his Death will open the portals of eternal bliss to his impatient spirit; and therefore meets him with a smile of recognition as his best friend.  
"There are charms Death cannot rust,"  
And they are thine—pure love and holy trust.

### Do Not Swear!

Profane swearing is very justly regarded by all true gentlemen as a most debasing practice. The utterance of an oath quickly sinks a man in the estimation of all who entertain proper notions of true manhood. We have noticed that the habit is quite too common among mechanics; and we would urge upon them to quit it. If a man happens to pound his finger with a hammer, the injury and pain are made none the less severe by swearing about it. The tongue is an unruly member and needs constant watching lest it become fouled with immoral sediment.

### The National Republican, Washington.

says that the most dangerous persons in that city are secession writers, and that they are numerous and industrious. Women are the most efficient creatures on earth, whatever they do. If they are good and loyal, there is nothing so good and loyal as they. If they are evil and rebels, there is nothing so bad. Of all created things, woman can get the nearest the top round of the ladder, and, by the same sign, she can stand on the lowest.

A man being asked, as he lay sunning himself on the grass, what was the height of his ambition, replied, "To marry a rich widow with a bad cough."

## ALL IS FOR THE BEST.

### AN EASTERN STORY.

Rabbi Akiba, compelled by violent persecution to quit his native land, wandered over barren waste, and dreary deserts—His whole equipment consisted of a lamp, which he used to light at night in order to study the law; a cock, which served him instead of a watch, to announce to him the rising dawn; and an ass, on which he rode. The sun was gradually sinking beneath the horizon, night was fast approaching, and the poor wanderer knew not where to shelter his head, or where to rest his weary limbs. Fatigued, almost exhausted, he came at last near to a village. He was glad to find it inhabited, thinking where human beings dwelt, there would also be humanity and compassion; but he was mistaken. He asked for a night's lodging; it was refused. Not one of the inhospitable inhabitants would accommodate him; he was therefore obliged to seek shelter in a neighboring wood.

"It is hard, very hard," said he, "not to find a hospitable roof to protect me against the inclemency of the weather; but God is just, and whatever He does is for the best." He seated himself beneath a tree, lighted his lamp, and began to read the law. He had scarcely read a chapter, when a violent storm extinguished his light.

"What!" exclaimed he, "must I not be permitted even to pursue my favorite study? But God is just, and whatever He does is for the best." He stretched himself on the bare earth, willing, if possible, to have a hour's sleep. He had hardly closed his eyes, when a fierce wolf came and killed the cock.

"What new misfortune is this?" exclaimed the astonished Akiba. "My companion is gone! Who, then, will awaken me to the study of the law? But God is just; He knows best what is good for us poor mortals."

Scarcely had he finished the sentence, when a terrible lion came and devoured the ass.

### Beautiful Love Taken.

One of the steamers of the Hamburg and America Steamship Company brought to New York, a few days since, eighty large packages of fine linen and flint, which had been contributed by the friends of the Union along the Rhine for the benefit of our sick and wounded soldiers. Some of the packages were of the size of hogsheds, and all were made up of the best material.

### Small Hands.

Many people, especially ladies and lady-like young men, seem to consider a small hand as a very desirable thing, and as a measure establishing their claims to gentility and a high rank in the scale of humanity. Now, one distinguished characteristic of the white race of Europe from whom the people of our country have sprung, is a large hand as compared with the inferior races of Asia, Africa, &c. A large hand is, therefore, in a degree, an index of great qualities; capacity for great physical and mental effort; in short, of a large calibre. When, therefore, a person appears to be proud of a small delicate hand, it may be set down as indicating that such person is of a degenerate stock, or has the blood of an inferior race in his veins. We never heard of but one great man with a little hand, and that was Bonaparte.

Can you read and punctuate these lines correctly, so as to write them true?

## A Duck of a Man.

A good joke is related of an individual of intemperate habits and a vivid imagination. The two qualities combined often had a curious effect upon his mind and led sometimes to curious results. On one occasion he had been carousing with some boon companions, until late in the evening, when he started for home "pretty well how come you so." After sundry expletives and performing many evolutions not laid down in any military work, he reached his home, where he found his wife in bed, and a glowing fire in the stove. His wife that day had assumed the care of a brood of young ducks, whose natural protector he had been killed by a vicious dog. The ducks had been in a basket and put behind the stove that they might be kept warm. The heat arising from the fire also had its effect upon Jim, and he soon experienced a peculiar sensation in the region of the stomach; getting up hurriedly, he retired behind the stove, where nature worked its own relief, easing him somewhat from the effects of his "potations; the ducks being frightened at the deluge poured upon them, began to "quack," "quack," "quack." Jim started back in fright, and resumed his seat, from which he was soon forced again to retire, to undergo the same evacuating process, to the utter discomfiture of the ducks as they again uttered their peculiar cries. Jim was now really frightened, and called loudly for his wife, who hastily descended, and inquired the cause of his alarm.

"Why, husband, what is the matter, are you sick?"  
"Matter! something awful, and if your stomach was as full of ducks as mine, I guess you would be sick, too!"  
"Why, you dunces, how could you have ducks in your stomach. You have been draughting!"  
"This no dream. You will find evidence to the contrary behind the stove. Examine that basket, and you will find it full of ducks, all of which just came from my stomach!"

### An Agreeable Customer.

"Stranger, I want to leave my dog in this 'ere office till the best starts. I'm afraid somebody will steal him."  
"You can't do it," said the clerk; "take him out!"  
"Well, stranger, that is cruel; but you're both dispositioned alike, and he's kinder company for you!"  
"Take him out!" roared the clerk.  
"Well, stranger, I don't think you're honest, and want watching. Here Dragon!" he said to the dog. "Sit down here and watch that fellow sharp!" and turning on his heels, said, "Put him out, stranger, if he's trouble-some."

### The Heroism of a Pottsville Lady.

A correspondent writing to the Louisville Journal from Martinsburg, relates the following incident:  
Recently as the cars were coming from Nashville, and when about ten miles from the city, were attacked by a party of guerrillas. Their number was, perhaps, forty or fifty. For a few moments the bullets whistled about us, but the guard of the train soon drove them away. We had two men wounded—some severely, the other slightly. An incident occurred on the cars during the fight that is worthy of note. A lady with three small children, from Pennsylvania, was in the car with the writer. When the firing commenced, most of the officers and men laid down on the floor of the car. Some gentlemen called to her and requested her to lay down also. She replied in a pleasant yet firm voice, "Did you ever hear of any that had the blood of the Wykops running 'thru' their veins dodging a bullet?" I was struck with her reply, and begged the privilege of asking her name. She kindly informed me that she was a daughter of Col. Wykoop, of the 7th Pennsylvania Cavalry, and the wife of Lieut. Warfield, of the same cavalry regiment. All honor to such indomitable daughters and wives.

### Singular Anecdote.

There was a young woman left in the care of a house; her master and mistress being in the country. One night, on her going to bed, when she was undressing herself she looked in the glass and said, "How handsome I look in my nightcap." When she arose in the morning she found the house robbed. She was taken into custody on suspicion of being concerned in the robbery, was tried and acquitted. Some time afterwards, as she was walking in company with another female, a man passing said, "How handsome I look in my nightcap." The expression so forcibly struck her mind that she was the man who robbed the house, she seized hold of him with the utmost intrepidity, and held him fast, assisted by her companion, till he was given into custody, at which time he confessed that when he was under the bed he heard her use the expression previously to his robbing the house, and he suffered accordingly.

### Struck Dumb in His Sins.

We learn that a man named William F. Campbell, formerly a representative in the Legislature from Wapello county, was making a Copperhead speech at Bladenburg, in that county, on Saturday last. When he had proceeded about half an hour in his denunciation of the government, and those who are upholding it, he was struck speechless and fell to the floor. He lingered in that condition until Monday morning, when he breathed his last. We did not learn his age; he was a spare built man, and not a fit subject for apoplexy. Might not such an occurrence be regarded as an interposition of Divine Providence in favor of the best government on earth, and might not the Copperheads consider it an "arbitrary arrest?" We do not wish the Copperhead to be struck dumb by their own treacherous guilt, but they would be able to leave a glorious heritage to their children if they were struck dumb for about six months. If the measure had gone into operation several months ago it would have been a greater curse for their children to rejoice hereafter.

### Here is a pretty stanza—a welcome to a returning regiment, by A. G. Chester, of Massachusetts:

"To the friends who smile to meet you;  
To the homes which wait to greet you;  
To the arms which long to press you;  
To the hearts which love and bless you;  
To your fathers, children, brothers;  
To your sweethearts, wives and mothers—  
Welcome!"

Young ladies who faint on being "proposed to," can be restored to consciousness by just whispering in their ear you were only joking.

## Mrs. Swisshelm in a Hospital.

Mrs. Jane G. Swisshelm thus writes to the New York Tribune from Campbell Hospital, Washington City:

I have been here, in the hospital, ten days, dressing wounds, wetting wounds, giving drinks and stimulants, comforting the dying, trying to save the living. The heroic fortitude of the sufferers is sublime. Yet I have held the hand of brave, strong men while shaking in a paroxysm of weeping. The doctors have committed to my special care wounded feet and ankles, and I kneel reverently by the mangled limbs of these heroes and thank God and man for the privilege of washing them. I want pickles, pickles, lemons, lemons, lemons, oranges. No well man or woman has a right to a glass of lemonade. We want it all in the hospitals to prevent gangrene. I will get lady volunteers to go through the wards of as many hospitals as I can supply with drinks. My business is dressing wounds where amputation may be avoided by special care. I write at the bedside of Asanius Littlefield, Augusta, Me., wounded ankle—where I have been since 2 o'clock this morning, his life hanging in doubt.

Four days ago I unclasped the arms of A. E. Smith, of Belvidere, N. J., from around my neck, where he had clasped them, dying, as I knelt to repeat the immortal prayer of the blind Bartimeus—laid down the poor chilled hands, and ran to Mr. L., then threatened with lock-jaw. Oh God, there is plenty of work; with the advantages of the most skillful physicians, the utmost cleanliness and best ventilation, the exceeding and beautiful tenderness of ward masters and nurses, there is much to do, if the right persons appeared to do it. Dr. Baxter, physician in charge, will not permit female nurses here, and from the manner in which he cares for his patients and the reasons he gives for his decision I have no disposition to quarrel with it. The Chaplain, the Rev. N. M. Cuyler, and lady are indefatigable, and aid in the distribution of all comforts to the wounded.

In answer to many letters, I say we would rather have fruit and wine than money. All sent me to No. 124 L street, D. M. Keisey, of Illinois. I will find a person to keep account of all that comes, and acknowledge it, without paying clerk hire, and God do so in me and more also if I do not use my best efforts to have everything committed to my care so to comfort and sustaining our wounded men.

## Female Soldiers.

That we have had, now and then, instances in which girl soldiers have been found in the ranks, enduring all the trials and privations of the field, there is no doubt, but the following statement of the bravery and patriotism displayed by a young Pennsylvania girl eclipses all others. The girl in question has been serving in the army for near a year, under the assumed name of Frank Martin, and is still retained, though her disguise has been detected a second time, and is, at present, said to be on duty at Louisville. She was born near Bristol, Pa., and her parents reside in Allegheny city, where she was raised. They are highly respectable people, and in very good circumstances. She was sent to the convent in Wheeling, Virginia, at the age of twelve years, where she remained until the breaking out of the war, having acquired a superior education and all the accomplishments of modern usage. She visited home after leaving the convent, and, after taking leave of her parents, proceeded to this city in July last, with the design of enlisting in the 2d East Tennessee Cavalry, which she accomplished, and accompanied the Army of the Cumberland to Nashville. She was in the thickest of the fight at Murfreesboro, and was severely wounded in the shoulder, but fought gallantly, and waded Stone river into Murfreesboro on the memorable Sunday on which our forces were driven back. She had her wound dressed, and here her sex was disclosed, and Gen. Moscares made acquainted with the fact. She was accordingly mustered out of service, notwithstanding her earnest entreaty to be allowed to serve the cause she loved so well. The general was very favorably impressed with her daring bravery, and superintended the arrangements for her safe transmission to her parents. She left the Army of the Cumberland resolved to enlist in the first regiment she met. When she arrived at Bowling Green she found the 8th Michigan there, and enlisted, since which time she has been and is now connected with it. She is represented as an excellent horseman, and has been honored with the position of regimental bugler in the regiment. She has seen and endured all the privations and hardships incident to the life of the soldier, and gained an enviable reputation as a scout, having made several wonderful expeditions, which were attended with signal success. Frank is only eighteen years of age, quite small, and a beautiful figure. She has auburn hair, which she wears quite short, and large blue eyes, beaming with brightness and intelligence. Her complexion is naturally very fair, though slightly bronzed at present from the effects of exposure. She is exceedingly pretty and very amiable. Her conversation denotes more than ordinary accomplishment, and what is stranger than all, she appears very refined in her manners, giving no evidence whatever of the rudeness which might naturally be expected from her late associations. She has discovered a great many females in the army, and is now intimately acquainted with a young lady who is a lieutenant in the army. She has assisted in burying three female soldiers at different times, whose sex was unknown to any but herself.

## What is in the Bed Room?

The importance of ventilating bed rooms is a fact which everybody is vitally interested in and which few properly appreciate. We copy the following from an exchange, which shows the injurious effects which must arise from ill-ventilated sleeping apartments:  
If two persons are to occupy a bed room during a night, let them step upon weighing scales as they retire, and then again in the morning, and they will find their actual weight is at least a pound less in the morning. Frequently there will be a loss of two or more pounds. That is, during the night there is a loss of a pound of matter which has gone off from their bodies, partly from the lungs and partly through the pores of the skin. The escaped material is carbonic acid, and decayed animal matter, of poisonous exhalations. If a single ounce of wood or cotton be burned in a room, it will so completely saturate the air with smoke, that one can hardly breathe, though there can only be one ounce of foreign matter in the air. If an ounce of cotton be burned every half hour during the night, the air will be kept continually saturated with smoke, unless there be an open door or window for it to escape. Now the sixteen ounces of smoke thus formed is far less poisonous than the sixteen ounces of exhalations from the lungs and bodies of the two persons who have lost a pound in weight during the eight hours of sleeping; for while the dry smoke is mainly taken into the lungs, the damp odors from the body are absorbed both into the lungs and into the pores of the whole body. Need more be said to show the importance of having bed rooms well ventilated, and of thoroughly airing the sheets, coverlets and mattresses in the morning, before packing them up in the form of a nearly made bed?

## An Infant Baboon.

The following curious account of a baboon family is translated from a recent French work, by M. Boitard, for Goodrich's "Illustrated Natural History." "There have been, and still are, in the menagerie of the Garden of Plants, Paris, a number of baboons, and four years ago, a female, who had a young one, furnished one of the most amusing and singular spectacles I ever witnessed. She was placed with it in a large 'near' the one she formerly occupied, with several other animals of the same species. The infant baboon was hideously ugly, but she lavished upon it the most tender caresses. When it was eight days old, the door of communication was opened, and her male entered. The mother, seated in the middle of the cage, held the young heir in her arms, precisely as a nurse would do under similar circumstances. The happy father approached and embraced his mate with French gallantry upon each side of the face; he then kissed the little one, and sat down opposite to the mother, so that their knees touched each other. They then both began to move their lips with rapidity, taking the young one from each other's arms, as if they were having a most animated conversation concerning it.

## New York Loyal League Convention.

UTICA, N.Y. 26.—The State Convention of Loyal Leagues assembled here to-day. Among those present are—Ex-Governor Clark, General John Cochran, Hon. Roscoe Conkling, Gerrit Smith, and a sprinkling of returned volunteers. General Cochran was chosen chairman and made an eloquent speech, setting forth the necessity of unity in aiding the Government to put down the rebellion. He disavowed all party feeling. Resolutions were adopted affirming simply the duty of every citizen to sustain the Government, without reference to party distinctions. They advise that National leagues be formed and maintained everywhere until our arms are triumphant; reaffirm the Monroe doctrine; pronounce the Otis, Alabama, and other similar vessels not Confederate, but British Privateers, violating the neutrality promised by that Government; denounce the course of Democratic leaders in holding traitorous conferences with Lord Lyons with a view to intervention, even with the dismemberment of the Union; disapprove of courts martial where military law has not been proclaimed; and urge the continuance of the war until constitutional authority shall be everywhere re-established.

## Difference of the Sexes.

Before the present war broke out, this country possessed a much larger proportion of males than any other country on the globe. This is the result of emigration attracted hither by high price of labor. In Great Britain the excess of males is 780,000, and the difference is equally great between our older States where manufacturing gives employment to so many women, and those newer territories where only manly labor is in demand. Thus Massachusetts has 37,393 females to spare, while Missouri 43,000 too many men. If the population of the two States could be brought together, ministers would get more fees than they now do.

## "Capital."

The Poughkeepsie Press says: "The best capital for a young man is a capital young wife." It is at least, a sort of capital that is generally "productive"—a point always considered in making investments.

General Burnside has taken in hand the Knights of the Golden Circle. The Providence Journal hopes he will make them Knights of the Hesperian Circle.

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If two persons are to occupy a bed room during a night, let them step upon weighing scales as they retire, and then again in the morning, and they will find their actual weight is at least a pound less in the morning. Frequently there will be a loss of two or more pounds. That is, during the night there is a loss of a pound of matter which has gone off from their bodies, partly from the lungs and partly through the pores of the skin. The escaped material is carbonic acid, and decayed animal matter, of poisonous exhalations. If a single ounce of wood or cotton be burned in a room, it will so completely saturate the air with smoke, that one can hardly breathe, though there can only be one ounce of foreign matter in the air. If an ounce of cotton be burned every half hour during the night, the air will be kept continually saturated with smoke, unless there be an open door or window for it to escape. Now the sixteen ounces of smoke thus formed is far less poisonous than the sixteen ounces of exhalations from the lungs and bodies of the two persons who have lost a pound in weight during the eight hours of sleeping; for while the dry smoke is mainly taken into the lungs, the damp odors from the body are absorbed both into the lungs and into the pores of the whole body. Need more be said to show the importance of having bed rooms well ventilated, and of thoroughly airing the sheets, coverlets and mattresses in the morning, before packing them up in the form of a nearly made bed?

## An Infant Baboon.

The following curious account of a baboon family is translated from a recent French work, by M. Boitard, for Goodrich's "Illustrated Natural History." "There have been, and still are, in the menagerie of the Garden of Plants, Paris, a number of baboons, and four years ago, a female, who had a young one, furnished one of the most amusing and singular spectacles I ever witnessed. She was placed with it in a large 'near' the one she formerly occupied, with several other animals of the same species. The infant baboon was hideously ugly, but she lavished upon it the most tender caresses. When it was eight days old, the door of communication was opened, and her male entered. The mother, seated in the middle of the cage, held the young heir in her arms, precisely as a nurse would do under similar circumstances. The happy father approached and embraced his mate with French gallantry upon each side of the face; he then kissed the little one, and sat down opposite to the mother, so that their knees touched each other. They then both began to move their lips with rapidity, taking the young one from each other's arms, as if they were having a most animated conversation concerning it.

## New York Loyal League Convention.

UTICA, N.Y. 26.—The State Convention of Loyal Leagues assembled here to-day. Among those present are—Ex-Governor Clark, General John Cochran, Hon. Roscoe Conkling, Gerrit Smith, and a sprinkling of returned volunteers. General Cochran was chosen chairman and made an eloquent speech, setting forth the necessity of unity in aiding the Government to put down the rebellion. He disavowed all party feeling. Resolutions were adopted affirming simply the duty of every citizen to sustain the Government, without reference to party distinctions. They advise that National leagues be formed and maintained everywhere until our arms are triumphant; reaffirm the Monroe doctrine; pronounce the Otis, Alabama, and other similar vessels not Confederate, but British Privateers, violating the neutrality promised by that Government; denounce the course of Democratic leaders in holding traitorous conferences with Lord Lyons with a view to intervention, even with the dismemberment of the Union; disapprove of courts martial where military law has not been proclaimed; and urge the continuance of the war until constitutional authority shall be everywhere re-established.

## Difference of the Sexes.

Before the present war broke out, this country possessed a much larger proportion of males than any other country on the globe. This is the result of emigration attracted hither by high price of labor. In Great Britain the excess of males is 780,000, and the difference is equally great between our older States where manufacturing gives employment to so many women, and those newer territories where only manly labor is in demand. Thus Massachusetts has 37,393 females to spare, while Missouri 43,000 too many men. If the population of the two States could be brought together, ministers would get more fees than they now do.

## "Capital."

The Poughkeepsie Press says: "The best capital for a young man is a capital young wife." It is at least, a sort of capital that is generally "productive"—a point always considered in making investments.

General Burnside has taken in hand the Knights of the Golden Circle. The Providence Journal hopes he will make them Knights of the Hesperian Circle.

Why do little birds in their nests agree? Because it would be dangerous to fall out.

Over-warrior friendships, and potatoes are generally dropped, and taken up.

Children are sensible of the fallacy of injustice.



## THE INCOME TAX.

IMPORTANT DECISION BY THE COMMISSIONER OF INTERNAL REVENUE.

The Commissioner of Internal Revenue has just made the following highly important decision, covering the whole ground of the income tax:

The income tax must be assessed and paid in the district in which the assessed person resides. The place where a person votes, or is entitled to vote, is deemed his residence. When not a voter, the place where the tax on personal property is paid is held to be the place of residence.

In cases of limited partnerships, formed with the condition that no dividend or division of profits shall be made until the expiration of the partnership, each member of such firm will be required to return his share of profits arising from such business for the year 1862, as, had they so desired, a division of the profits could have been made.

Gains or profits realized from the sale of property during the year 1863, which property was purchased before the Excise law went into effect, should be returned as income for the year 1862.

Executors or administrators of estates of persons who died in the year 1862 should make a return of the income thereof.

A merchant's return of income should cover the business of the year 1862, excluding the previous years. Uncollected accounts must be estimated.

Physicians and lawyers should include the actual receipts for services rendered in 1862, together with an estimate of the uncollected or contingent income due to that year.

Dividends, and interests payable in 1862, should be returned as income for that year, no matter when declared.

Dividends derived from gas stock are taxable as income.

Income derived from coal mines must be returned, although the tax has been previously paid on coal produced. No deduction can be made because of diminished value, actual or supposed, of a coal vein or bad, by process of mining. The rent derived from coal mines is income.

Premiums paid for life insurance are not allowed as a deduction in the statement of income.

Pensions received from the United States Government must be returned with other income subject to taxation.

Old debts, formerly considered hopelessly lost, but paid within the time covered by the return of income, should be included in this statement. Debts considered lost on the 31st December, 1862, and due to the business of the year 1862, may be deducted from the profits of business. If subsequently paid, they must be included in the return for the year in which they are paid.

To give full effect to the proviso to the ninety-first section of the act of July 1, 1862, respecting the tax on that portion of income derived from United States securities, it is directed that when income is derived partly from these and partly from other sources, the \$600 and other allowances made by law shall be deducted, as far as possible, from that portion of income derived from other sources, and subject to the three per cent. tax.

No deduction can be allowed from the taxable income of a merchant for compensation paid for the services of a minor son.

A farmer, when making returns of the total amount of his "farm produce," shall be allowed to deduct therefrom the subsistence of horses, oxen and cattle used exclusively in carrying on said farm. The term "farm produce" is construed to include all productions of a farm, of whatever kind or kind source. The amount of stock sold by a farmer since December 31, 1862, should not be included in the present assessment, but the profit realized thereby must be accounted for in his next year's return.

Where he has included in his return the produce raised by him and fed in whole or part to stock subsequently sold, he must account for the gain realized by feeding and selling said stock. Where he has not included the produce so fed, he must return, as profits, the difference between the value of said stock, on the 31st December, 1861, and the amount realized for them. Fertilizers purchased by farmers to maintain their land in its present productive condition will be considered as "repairs" in estimating income.

Interest should be considered as income only when paid, unless it is collectable, and remains unpaid by the consent or agreement of the creditor.

Losses incurred in the prosecution of business are a fair offset to gains derived from business, but not from those portions of income derived from fixed investments, such as bonds, mortgages, rents, &c.

Property used in business, and furnishing profits, when destroyed by fire, may be restored at the expense of those profits, to the condition when destroyed. If insured, the difference between the insurance received and the amount expended in the restoration will be allowed.

The increased value given to a new building by permanent improvements will be charged to capital, not income.

Contingent funds of manufacturing corporations, made up during the year 1862, and not distributed, should not be returned as a part of the income of stockholders.

Undistributed earnings of a corporation, made previous to September 1, 1862, whether the corporation is required to pay a tax on dividends or not, is not considered as the income of the stockholders, nor is the corporation required to make return of said reserved earnings as trustees, under section 98 of the Excise law.

The income of literary, scientific, or other charitable institutions, in the hands of trustees or others, is not subject to income tax.

When a person boards, or rents a room or rooms, the rent therefor, in lieu of the rent of a house, is deducted from the amount of income subject to taxation.

Losses sustained in business since December 31, 1862, will not enter into the income assessment for 1862.

Interest on borrowed capital used in business may be deducted from income.

If a planter returns all his farm products, he will be allowed to deduct the actual expense of subsisting and clothing his slaves.

Legacies are not required to return their legacies as income. The income tax is assessed upon the actual income of individuals.

Fines, as such, will not make return.

The profits of a manufacturer from his business are not exempt from the income tax in consequence of his having paid the

excise tax imposed by law upon articles manufactured by him.

A bridge, express, telegraph, steam and ferry-boat companies or corporations are not authorized by law to withhold and pay to the Government any tax upon interest paid, or dividend declared by them, all income of individuals derived from these sources is liable to the income tax.

All persons neglecting or refusing to make return of income, except in case of sickness, are brought within the penalties prescribed by the eleventh section of the act of July 1, 1862, viz: an addition of 50 per cent. to the amount ascertained by the Assistant Assessor, upon such information as he can obtain, and the penalty of \$100, to be recovered for the United States, with costs of suit.

**Brand the Liars!**

VALLANDIGHAM, the chief of the Copperhead tribe, in his efforts to aid the rebels by prejudicing the people against a Union Government, says:

"This wicked Administration INCITED AND PROVOKED Civil War, as a pretext to abolish Slavery in the States."

And this is reported by all the Tories, for the purpose of deceiving honest men.

Now, who ever heard of an Administration "inciting war" against itself? Why should Old Abe try to turn himself out of the White house? And what can an "Administration" do before it came into existence? The vile charge is ridiculous in argument—preposterously absurd, and wantonly, wickedly, designedly untrue.

What are the facts of history on the point of time?

The leading rebels boast that they were for THIRTY YEARS past maturing the Secession they are now striving for.

Now look at the FIGURES!

While James Buchanan was yet President—before "this administration" had a being in point of fact—the following acts of "civil war" were openly perpetrated:

On November 10, 1860—before the vote for President was fully known—hostilities were virtually inaugurated by bills for arming troops and denouncing the United States authority passing in a Southern Legislature, and by open revolt, sedition, and treason, at numerous public meetings there.

On the 20th of Dec., South Carolina, in State Convention, declared war by her Secession Ordinance. 25th, called upon the Slave States to form a Confederacy. 28th, tore down and trampled upon the U. S. flag, and by force seized the U. S. Custom House, Post Office and Arsenal at Charleston, and also captured Fort Moultrie and Castle Pickens.

Dec. 27th, the U. S. revenue cutter Aiken was betrayed into its enemy's power.

In 1861—2d Jan., Gov. Ellis, of North Carolina, took Fort Mian at Beaufort, the barracks at Washington, and all the U. S. property at Fayetteville.

Same day, Mississippi commenced war by setting up another Government within this "supreme" government.

The same day, Georgians took possession of Fort Pulaski and Jackson and the U. S. Arsenal at Savannah.

On the 4th Jan. Fort Morgan at Mobile Bay and the U. S. Arsenal at Mobile were seized by Gov. Moore, of Alabama.

Jan. 5th, the steamer Star of the West sailed from New York, with supplies for Fort Sumpter, and on the 8th, was fired upon by the rebel batteries at Charleston, and driven back to sea.

On the 11th, the U. S. Arsenal at Baton Rouge, Port Philip and Jackson below New Orleans, and Port Mckens on Lake Pontchartrain, were seized by the troops of Louisiana.

On the 16th, the rebel Col. Hayne demanded from the President the surrender of Fort Sumpter.

Same day, 216 sick and feeble patients were turned out of U. S. Marine Hospital, at New Orleans, to make room for rebel soldiers.

Next day, Florida secedes, then takes possession of Pensacola Navy Yard.

Jan. 19th, Georgia secedes, and steals all the remaining property of Uncle Sam.

On the 31st, Louisiana seized the U. S. Branch Mint, and \$511,000 of money in it belonging to the Government.

Feb. 1st, Texas revolted, and General Twiggs betrayed over to it the Union troops and a million and a half of arms or other Union property.

On the 5th, Arkansas takes arms from the U. S. Arsenal at Little Rock to fight the Union power.

On the 5th, the rebel Government was formed at Montgomery, Alabama—19th, elected Jeff. Davis, President—and 19th, inaugurated him as President of a hostile and separate Confederacy.

On the 23d, the President-elect thwarted the plot to assassinate him by going through Baltimore without being announced.

Freedom of speech and of the press, the right of peaceful assemblage, and habeas corpus, were suppressed—the U. S. Officers were insulted, and driven from power—peaceable law-abiding Union men and women were abused, robbed, imprisoned, mobbed, driven from home, or killed, in various ways, in great number. In short, the Constitution, laws, and powers of our Government were under the iron hoofs of military despotism, in defiance of the will of several of those States, as expressed by their honest voters. All was a "reign of terror" by a lawless, armed Aristocracy.

On the 4th of March, AFTER all of the above and a hundred other acts of war, treason, robbery, murder and crime were committed, PRESIDENT LINCOLN was inaugurated, and with his Cabinet began to roll back the tide of war they found raging.

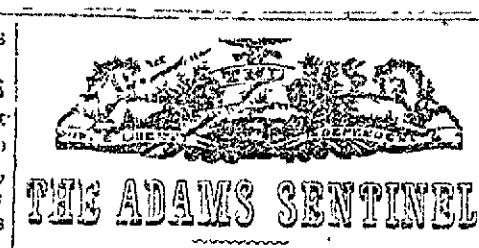
Look at the dates, again. And yet we are unblushingly told that "this wicked Administration incited and provoked civil war!" If the Devil don't roast such a liar, he fails to get his own dues.

—As a PRETEXT, quoth Vallandigham and his confederate falsifiers.

Look at the dates, again. The rebels began their mad game in the Fall of 1860—through all 1861 they used Slaves, to help destroy our Government—and not until the end of 1862 (two years) did the President restore Freedom to the Slaves of rebel masters, as a "military necessity," not as a "pretext" devised beforehand.

Render! out on the above dates and post them up for reference against liars.—Chronicle.

## THE ADAMS SENTINEL.



GETTYSBURG:  
Tuesday Evening, June 9, 1863.

The Ladies' Relief Association of Gettysburg, a week or ten days ago, sent a box of delicacies to the sick and wounded soldiers in the York Hospital, which was gladly received, and politely acknowledged by the Chaplain, as follows:

U. S. A. GEN. HOSPITAL,  
YORK, Pa., June 1, 1863.

Mrs. B.

Dear Madam:—Your letter has just come to hand. The box came on Friday. Some of the articles have already gladdened the hearts of our Soldiers in the Hospital. I design yet, to-day, to make a special application of some of the good things to several men from Gettysburg. Your kindness is duly appreciated, and I will endeavor to see that it reaches needy and deserving objects.

Please present our thanks to the donors. With Christian regard, I am yours,  
J. A. BROWN, Chaplain.

The Repository & Transcript, of Chambersburg, has again passed into the hands of Col. A. K. McCLEURE, (its former Editor), and the other Union paper, the Dispatch, has been merged in the Repository.

H. S. STONER, Esq., is associated with Col. McCLEURE. The well known ability of the gentlemen who have the "Old Repository" in charge now, gives clear assurance that a good battle will be done for the cause of the Union, in the county of Franklin, and no such returns will make their appearance again as were exhibited when our talented member of Congress was struck down in the "house of his friends." The talent of Col. McCLEURE, added to his experience as an Editor, will place the Repository in a high rank. We tender to him once more the "right-hand of fellowship," on his re-introduction to our ranks.

The Commencement of Dickinson College, Carlisle, will take place on the 25th inst. There will be exercises on several days previous. The Oration before the Literary Societies is to be delivered by Hon. EDWARD McPHERSON. An intellectual treat may be expected.

**Destructive Fire.**

The valuable and extensive buildings of Mr. Henry Sherman, in Muncie township, York county, near Hanover, were entirely destroyed by fire on Tuesday last, with all their contents. It is known as the "Cherry Grove Hotel." There were on the premises a large brick dwelling-house, a brick bank barn, a log barn, granaries, stabling, sheds, and other out-buildings; and among the contents were \$1000 in gold, 50 bushels of wheat, 50 bushels of corn, 200 bushels of oats, a large quantity of hay, farming implements, a large quantity of liquors, together with everything belonging to a well-stocked household—all of which were destroyed. All the live stock, except three hogs, were saved. He had insurance for \$4,500; but his loss is about \$12,000. The fire originated in a wash-house.

There was a great Union Rally at Dixon, Illinois, of the people of Lee and adjoining counties, a week or two ago, for the purpose of dedicating a new Union Hall. There were enthusiastic meetings both day and night. A number of able and patriotic speeches were made. Several clergymen were on the platform, amongst whom we observe the name of Rev. J. R. KENNEDY, formerly of Gettysburg, who offered a solemn and impressive prayer. This reverend gentleman has ever been firm and decided in his advocacy of the Government of his country, and its unity, and ever gloried in the beautiful stars and stripes, the emblems of our Union. Long may they wave, and long may his eyes be gladdened with the sight of them streaming in the wind.

The late reports relative to pickets being driven in at Harper's Ferry, and similar stories of anticipated raids upon the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, are entirely unfounded. The through line for freight and passengers is now working east and west, and no further interruption is apprehended.

On Friday last, Mr. Francis M. Drexel, the head of the well known firm of Drexel & Co., brokers, Philadelphia, was killed very suddenly. He was in the Reading cars, on his return from Pottsville, and at the corner of 17th and Willow streets attempted to jump off while the train was in motion. He missed his footing, and fell under the wheels, which passed over his legs, severing one of them from his body, and mangle the other. He was picked up in a dying condition, and conveyed to his residence, where he died in a short time. He was well known and respected among all the financial men of the country.

Hon. Henry Winter Davis has been nominated by the Union Convention, for Representative of the Third Congressional District of Maryland. He was serenaded and made a speech, in which he said he would, if elected, support the entire policy of the Administration. There should be no side issues. It was time for Maryland to speak out boldly. He supported emancipation, and was for the vigorous prosecution of the war and conquering a peace.

**TER-CENTENARY.**—Substained week, the Jubilee services connected with the THIRTEENTH ANNIVERSARY of the adoption of the Heidelberg Catechism were held in the German Reformed Church in this place. The occasion was one of much interest, and drew together a large concourse of people, entirely filling the spacious edifice. The Church was very tastefully decorated with evergreens, the graceful festoons extending around the walls and meeting at the tabernacle back of the pulpit, at which point they were appropriately heavy; whilst above the windows facing the audience were the significant dates, 1653 and 1863, in beautiful wreaths. The reading desk was also wreathed, and a pyramid of mock orange, in full bloom, graced the baptismal font. The effect was most happy.

The morning services were commenced by the choir singing the anthem, "Jerusalem, my happy home," and after the scripture readings, the choir performed a most beautiful chant. The discourse by the Pastor, Rev. T. P. Bucher, related to the occasion for and the origin of the Heidelberg Catechism, how sustained and when brought to this country. It was highly interesting, and proved that this symbolic book of the Church has an exalted history.

The exercises of the Sabbath School, in the afternoon, were of a character to deeply impress the minds of the children with the importance of the celebration. Brist but excellent addresses were delivered by Rev. T. P. Bucher, R. A. Lytle and Mr. Kerr.

The evening services were also largely attended. The Pastor preached upon the words, "Content earnestly for the faith that was once delivered to the saints," which the speaker used, as implying, first, our regard for the Bible as the only rule of faith, second, for the Apostles' creed, as containing the doctrinal sense of the Bible, and third, for the Heidelberg Catechism, as mainly an expression of the creed, and the symbol of faith upon which the German Reformed Church was founded.

The Dulcible was valedictory to please the many in attendance, and was throughout creditable to all concerned. The ladies of the congregation deserve to be specially congratulated upon the taste and industry displayed by them in getting up the decorations. May they all live to participate in forming the wreath for "1663"—a hundred years hence.

We regret to learn that Theodorus S. Camp, who was wounded in the late battle near Chancellerville, has since died of his wounds. He died within the rebel lines, but his body was decently buried.

David Gilmore was found, very ill, at the stock yard below the engine house on Wednesday, and removed to the Alms House, where he died on Saturday morning. He is supposed to have been from York county, having inquired for Judge Fisher. He was 35 or 40 years of age, about 5 feet 10 inches high, rather slim, and dark complexioned, probably from sunburn; but on soldier clothes and a cloth hat. We make this notice that his friends may know what has become of him.

**EVER GREEN CEMETERY.**—On Monday last the following persons were re-elected officers of Ever Green Cemetery: President, D. McCleung; Managers, S. B. Schumacher, C. P. Krauth, J. B. Danner, H. J. Soble, David McCleary, R. McCurdy and George Arnold.

**WATER COMPANY.**—Geo. W. McClellan, George Swape, S. R. Russell, E. B. Bucher and Andrew Polley, were elected Managers of the Gettysburg Water Company on Monday week.

**SUDDEN DEATH.**—On Saturday week, Mr. Adam Marshall, a very respectable citizen of Mountpleist township, died of Apoplexy, while engaged at work in his field. He was seen at work by some of his neighbors about twenty minutes before he was found a corpse. His age was about 65 years.

**DESTRUCTIVE FIRE.**—A destructive fire broke out in the old brick steam mill building, situated on the corner of King and Penn Streets, in this borough, on Tuesday morning last, about 2 o'clock. The building was lately used for packing hay and storing away grain. At the time the fire broke out there were some two or three thousand bushels of grain in the building, consisting of wheat, rye, oats, corn and cloverseed, a small lot of flour, some sixty or seventy tons of hay, and a hay press, all of which was consumed. The grain belonged to Capt. John Myers, of this borough, and Mr. Andrew Myers, who resides near the York Springs, Adams county, and the hay to Mr. James Eppley. The loss of the Messrs. Myers is estimated at from two to three thousand dollars, and that of Mr. Eppley at about one thousand. The building was owned by Messrs. David Smyser and G. Edward Hersh, which was also destroyed.

There was an insurance of one thousand dollars on the building and three thousand on the grain, in the Farmers' Mutual Fire Insurance Company, and four hundred dollars on the hay, in the Lycoming Insurance Company. The fire is supposed to be the work of an incendiary.—York Press.

Justices of the Peace are required to affix (and enclose) five cent Government stamps upon all transcripts of judgments from their dockets—the person ordering the transcript to pay for the stamp.

We have, from correspondents in the Western papers, exposition of a conspiracy in Illinois, designed to resist the Government in the exercise of its lawful functions, and apparently in the interest of revolution. The conspiracy belongs to the Knights of the Golden Circle, a Western branch of the Southern party designed to league the Northwest with the South. In portions of Illinois malcontents have been secretly armed to resist the draft, encouraged by the evil teachings of such newspapers as the Chicago Times. This insidious movement bears, we are told, the exhortation of the great loyal masses, and the soldiers at home and in the field.

The annual meeting of the Tankers was held in Morrison's Cove a few Sabbaths ago, and was attended by a large concourse of people, the number being estimated at from 5,000 to 7,000. About 3,000 or 4,000 meals were furnished those in attendance, free of charge, in the meeting-house, during the day, and nearly the same number on Monday.

## Important About the Prospective Draft.

It has been decided to make a draft as soon as the Provost Marshals can complete their work. The Provost Marshal-General has concluded to not call on the nine months' men for the first draft: to such of them as will volunteer, it is said, will be paid a large bounty.

President Lincoln has signified his intention to be present at the great Union League celebration in Philadelphia on the Fourth of July. Large delegations from all parts of the Union are expected to attend.

**"Army of the Potomac."**

The Second Division of the Sixth Army Corps crossed the Rappahannock on Friday, by way of reconnaissance. The Rebel sharpshooters made some opposition, and there was considerable skirmishing, but the rifle-pits were fluently carried, and a large number of prisoners taken. The Rebels are still in Fredericksburg.

**The Lower Mississippi.**

Gen. Banks made an attack, both by land and water, on Port Hudson, on the 27th ult. The fighting on both sides was of the most desperate character. The Union forces suffered largely, probably 4,000 killed, wounded and missing. The Rebels suffered also heavily. The engagement was renewed on Friday, but we have no particulars.

**The Reserve Frontier Guard.**

Gov. Curtin has received from the Secretary of War directions to form a volunteer force of fifteen regiments, of which five will be cavalry, designed, it is understood, as a defence for the State border in any contingency of raids. The Governor, we believe, has long desired to organize such a force; and now that he is authorized, will make every effort to secure its early completion. We shall, therefore, before very long, have in the field a valuable reserve force, sufficient for State defence and convenient to the General Government, in case of need. We know, from the lessons of the war, what would be the worth of such a standing assurance of safety to both Government and State. So long as the border is poorly guarded, the temptation to invade is held out to the rebels. But lately we heard that Lee contemplated a new offensive movement northward: true or not, the rumor has its warning. The example of Pennsylvania might be wisely followed by all of the Border States. The rebellion would thus be confined to narrower limits, by the presence of a reserve standing force. Gov. Curtin's new enterprise will be hailed with general satisfaction.

We have no news of special excitement from the army of Gen. Grant. The siege is progressing confidently, our guns planted within fifty yards of the rebel defences, the sappers and miners at work, the vast concert of artillery playing upon the beleaguered city, and the whole army earnest and devoted. Great damage, it is believed, has been effected by the national artillery. The rebels apparently have not an unlimited quantity of ammunition; captures of munitions and supplies are made in occasional attempts of rebels to savor the garrison. Gen. Grant has received large reinforcements, and it is stated by an army correspondent that troops from the army of Gen. Banks were expected to join him on the 24th. Gen. Johnston was reported moving toward Jackson, but not in force sufficient to attack. The rumor that Johnston was advancing on Memphis, two hundred miles from Jackson, with the idea of diverting Gen. Grant from the siege, bears its own contradiction. The way to Memphis is well defended by a competent force under Gen. Harbur.

A Charleston (S. C.) dispatch gives a brief account of another movement of the Federal forces on the coast. The town of Bluffton was entered and burned on Thursday last, and at Combhee a million dollars' worth of property was destroyed, and one thousand negroes carried off. Bluffton is on the main land, south of Pinkney Island, and Combhee is on the river at that name, ten miles from the Charleston and Savannah railroad.

Gerritt Smith, in a speech before the great Union convention held in New York State last week, declared that he would sooner consent that slavery should be restored stronger than ever than that the Union should be dissolved. Mr. Smith has long been known as a prominent abolitionist, and yet in this hour of our national trial, he makes all his feelings and convictions on the slavery question secondary to his devotion to the Union. Why cannot the admirers of slavery do the same thing? and not, as too many of them do, put the perpetuation of slavery above their love for the Union.

**OWNERS OF UNPATENTED LAND.**—The act of Assembly in relation to the grading and valuation of unpatented lands by the commissioners of the several counties of Pennsylvania, will expire by its own limitation, on the first day of August, 1863. Those interested had better take advantage of it in time, and have their lands appraised by the commissioners and patented, before the date above given.

**Considered Deserters.**

A circular has been sent to the Provost Marshals that classes all drafted men who have not joined their regiments as deserters, and they will be treated accordingly.

## Mormons Helping the Indians.

Information has just been received here showing that in a fight which recently took place in Utah between the California volunteers and a party of Indians, at a settlement called Battle Creek, the Mormons assisted the Indians, one of their number, a man by the name of Potter, bringing the Indians into town and showing them the whereabouts of the volunteers, who were in only small force, not expecting an attack. After the attack was made, the Mormons gathered to enjoy the sport, over two hundred looking quietly on in a contest where the Indians outnumbered the volunteers ten to one. Fortunately, the arrival of reinforcements saved them from massacre, though for three hours they kept up the unequal contest.

Colonel Connor makes a similar complaint of the Mormons, in his official report of the battle on Bear River.

From the lips of some refugees we have Charleston news to the 22d of May. One of them, Stephen King, an Irishman, has lived in that city for ten years past. He was last employed in a (Rebel) Government shop on work for a new iron clad floating battery. There are two of these craft now launched and well advanced towards completion. Their length of keel is 150 feet, and they are to carry four guns of very heavy caliber. Besides these the Rebels have four larger iron-clad craft commenced, to mount six guns each; but these are not yet nearly ready for launching. The iron armor of this formidable flotilla is furnished from England, and brought into Charleston by those neutral vessels under British color, which make a business of running the blockade. Arrivals of those craft are very frequent. Only a day or two before he left, three of them came in the Kate, the Ellen and Annie, and the Beauregard—all loaded with iron, clothing, drugs, ammunition, arms and other important supplies for the Rebels. There is a very general desire among the poor people in Charleston to get out of it, because "things are so hard," as one of these men expresses it. He says, further, that at the time of the recent attack by Admiral Dupont's fleet, there were many who hoped the Yankees would succeed in bringing in their gun boats, and "change things," for they could be no worse." About two weeks ago a great many soldiers left the city, and it was the common talk there that they went to Vicksburg. How many went was not publicly known, but it was reported that General Beauregard had gone, or was to go with them, and that Gen. Ewell was to take his place at Charleston.

Richmond papers of last Monday and Tuesday, 1st and 2d inst., have been received, from which the following extracts are taken:

**CHATTANOOGA, May 29.**

Vallandigham is still at Shelbyville. He says that while as an exile he is confident of kind and hospitable treatment and consideration from a generous and hospitable people, he desires to avoid all public appearance and demonstration, and to live in some retired place as a retired gentleman. He is fully sensible that as an alien enemy his residence in the Confederacy is solely allowed by the generous consent of the Government and people, until he can return home in safety. He is confident his character is well enough known to satisfy all that he is incapable of any work or act while here or on his return to Ohio, inconsistent with the relations he sustains toward the South during his sojourn among us.

The report of Mrs. Vallandigham's insanity is a fabrication. She wrote to her husband a week ago, enjoining him not to deviate from his high path of duty, honor and patriotism. Vallandigham, after the sentence of the court martial, was kept in close confinement. Only Messrs. Staff Officers communicated with him.

The dates from Vicksburg are to Saturday a week, and the news is important. General Johnston was reported to be advancing between the Yazoo and the Big Blue rivers, with the intention of retaking Haines' Bluff and breaking up our communications on the north. On the 27th, one army corps took seven days' rations and marched to meet him. His force is variously estimated at from 15,000 to 25,000. General Grant, it is said, wants to beat him without being disturbed in his siege operations, which are progressing slowly, the mortar-bats keeping up a fire night and day upon the city. It is reported by deserters that the Rebel losses in the great battle of the 22d were very heavy. The cessation of hostilities on the 21st, was to allow the women and children to leave the city. All the prisoners in the Vicksburg jail have been released and put across the river. A later despatch, bringing advice up to Sunday last, states that there had been no fighting for several days, but Gen. Grant was energetically pushing forward the siege works. The army was in good condition and fine spirits.

The following resolutions were unanimously adopted by both branches of the City Councils of Baltimore:

Whereas, Clement L. Vallandigham, of the State of Ohio, has long been endeavoring in his public speeches to create divisions in our country, poison the public mind, and give aid and comfort to those who are in rebellion against the Federal Government, therefore,

Resolved, by the Mayor and City Council of Baltimore, That they have heard with pleasure of the arrest and transportation beyond our lines of Clement L. Vallandigham, and that in their judgment the best interests of the country and the preservation of the Government fully justified the proceeding.

Resolved, That whilst they consider all measures of the Federal Government are subjects for just and fair criticism, they do not believe that at a time like this any man should be tolerated who is plurally, palpably, and notoriously endeavoring to create a factions opposition to the Government, thereby increasing the difficulties of putting down the rebellion.

Resolved, That the Hon. John Lee Chapman, Mayor of the City of Baltimore, be and he is hereby requested to transmit a copy of the foregoing preamble and resolutions to the President of the United States and also to Gen. Burnside.

Rebel agents in Paris have proposed a scheme of a second cotton loan for the Confederates, to the extent of five millions of pounds sterling, but the Messrs Rothschild refused to negotiate it.

## The Excitement Created by Vallandigham in the South.

The Chattanooga Rebel appears to be more considerably excited over the banishment of Vallandigham than any other Confederate journal we have seen. One day it champions most of Mr. Vallandigham's ideas, and the next reads a lecture to General Bragg and Jeff. Davis as to their duty in the premises. The Rebel in a recent issue says:

"If Mr. Vallandigham comes South of his own accord, declares himself a Southern man and for the Southern cause, and also desirous of the perpetual separation of the South from the North, then we are for making him General of the Division to lead the first advance across the Ohio. If he is not, so, in sentiment, what in the name of Liberty does he here in Dixie, and of what use is he to us?"

Again says the Rebel:

"The sending of Clement L. Vallandigham into the South, under circumstances attending the trial and sentence of that famous Northern lion, is the worst insult the Abolitionists have yet offered the Southern people. In a time of peace, and



# THE ADAMS SENTINEL AND GENERAL ADVERTISER.

## Copperhead Love of Free Speech.

On Monday evening of last week, the Copperheads of New York City, held a meeting to denounce the arrest of Vallandigham and to assert the right of free speech. An old gentleman was introduced on the platform, who said:

Fellow Democrats.—I am not John Brown. I am not Horace Greely. I am not Wendell Phillips. I am not Benoit of the Herald. I am not Abraham Lincoln—I am a Democrat—a life-long Democrat. I never voted for any one but a Democrat. Abraham Lincoln did not commence this war. [Hisses, mixed with applause.] South Carolina commenced this war. [Demonstrations of disapprobation.] I see South Carolina began the war by attacking Fort Sumter. [Put him down.]

Amid great confusion the old man raised his voice and continued:—I am here to-night through an invitation of posters all over the city as a friend of free speech. [Put him down, and in a rough manner the old man was dragged from the rostrum.]

That's the sort of "free speech" the copperheads clamor for—free speech only to blurt out treason, and defend the Government of Jeff. Davis.

Our news from the Department of the Gulf gives us a report of a victory on the battle-field of Port Hudson Plains, by a portion of General Banks' forces. On the 21st General Augur was engaged in a nine hours' fight in the rear of Port Hudson. The rebels were thoroughly whipped; a large number were killed and wounded, and one hundred were taken prisoners. General Augur's losses were twelve killed, and fifty-five wounded. The enemy was driven three miles, and General Augur bivouacked on the field of battle. On the 14th, Col. Grierson and his cavalry tore up the railroad between Clinton, cut the telegraph, burned a rebel camp, and captured one hundred cattle. Subsequently he encountered a rebel force in the rear of Port Hudson, attacked and routed them, taking twenty-five prisoners, with horses and muskets. Another raid was made by Colonel Davis on the Jackson railroad, and from Tickfaw Station to Camp Moore destroying every bridge, all the stations, and a number of valuable factories and mills. The damage done to the rebels in these new raids is very great.

CONCORD (N. H.), June 4.—Governor Gilman was inaugurated to day. His message is mainly confined to the late war number eighteen thousand, being an excess over the quota called for at nearly seven hundred. The Governor refers to the rebellion, and says "in such a contest there is no discrimination between support of the Government and support of the National Administration. It is no time now to speculate upon the causes of the rebellion. The only facts we need are that it exists, and that it is our duty to put it down. It was the remark made to me by a former Governor of this State, the late venerable Isaac Hill, in which I fully concur, that 'a man who will not stand by his Government is a coward and a traitor.'"

BRIE, June 2.—Governor Curtin accompanied by his wife and several members of his staff, arrived here at noon to-day. He was greeted upon his arrival by firing of cannon, ringing of bells, and every demonstration of respect, and escorted by a procession composed of military and civil organizations. The party will leave for Meadville to-morrow morning.

The Rhode Island Legislature adjourned on Friday, after a session of four days. The Providence Journal says that but little important business was transacted. An amendment to the Constitution was adopted allowing alien citizens of the State who have enlisted or volunteered, and who may become naturalized, to enjoy the privileges of native-born citizens. The amendment will be submitted to the people on October 4. A new valuation of the towns was made, increasing the taxable property of the State about \$27,000,000.

An army order, issued from the headquarters of the Army of the Potomac, recently, says no horse shall be left in possession of a disloyal resident of any part of the country occupied by the enemy—this species of property being contraband of war and liable to be used by guerrillas, spies, or messengers, in the enemy's service.

SIR JAMES CLARKE'S FEMALE PILLS.—This well known medicine is no imposition, but a sure and safe remedy for female difficulties and obstructions, from any cause whatever, and although a powerful remedy, they contain nothing hurtful to the constitution. To married ladies it is peculiarly suited. It will, in a short time, bring on the monthly period with regularity. For full particulars, get a pamphlet, free, of the agent.

N. B.—\$1 and 6 postage stamps enclosed to any authorized agent, will ensure a bottle containing over 50 pills by return mail.

The National Loan.—The general subscription agent reports the sale of \$1,275,500 in five-twentieths of date, distributed as follows: New York \$270,000; Boston and New England \$340,000; Philadelphia and Pennsylvania \$235,500; Ohio and Indiana \$825,000; Missouri, Virginia and Kentucky \$15,000. The subscriptions from Indiana include \$200,000 from Madison. The local subscriptions throughout the West are very large—almost every village and town being represented.

LANDLORDS AND TENANTS.—An act of the Legislature is now in the hands of the Governor, and awaiting his signature, which gives Justices of the Peace power to order the immediate removal of lessees or tenants, who have neglected or refused to leave premises after having received three months notice to quit. Under the old law it has been necessary to obtain a Sheriff's jury, but this will be avoided should the Governor sign the new bill.

A large train of Mormons, bearing between seven and eight hundred in number, passed Buffalo a day or two ago, on the way westward. They were principally English and Welsh people.

A Copperhead Regiment.—Dr. Randy, Surgeon of the late 129th Illinois regiment, which last fall, while in camp Butler, gave a unanimous vote to the copperhead ticket, afterwards attempted in a body to desert to the enemy, and are now under arrest for treason—was arrested a short time since for stealing property belonging to the government.

## The Union League will celebrate the 4th of July.

Particulars will be given hereafter.

## Married.

This morning, by the Rev. Mr. Proctor, Rev. H. C. FINNEY, Pastor of the Presbyterian Church of Gettysburg, to Miss SALLIE B. YOUNG, of the City of Petersburg, (V. S.), Adams Co. On the 24th inst., at New Oxford, by the Rev. J. G. Moore, Mr. JACOB A. JULIA BAUGH, of York, to Miss SALLIE B. YOUNG, of New Oxford.

On the 4th inst., by the Rev. T. P. Baehner, Mr. JACOB BUEHLER to Miss MARY THOMPSON, both of Straban township. On the 2d inst., by the Rev. A. Eschke, Mr. GEORGE TATE to Mrs. ANNAM B. DELL, both of Straban township.

On the 2d inst., by the Rev. T. P. Baehner, Mr. HEZEKIAH LAYSHAW, of New Salem, to Mrs. LYDIA A. RIDDLEMOSE, of Cumberland township, to Miss ELLEN C. WIDLE, of Gettysburg.

On the 2d inst., by the Rev. T. P. Baehner, Mr. ABRAHAM HERRING to Miss MARGARET MARTIN, both of Franklin township. On the 28th ult., by the Rev. J. C. Smith, Mr. JOHN A. HOOK to Miss MARY A. STEALY, both of Monmouth township.

## Died.

On the 4th inst., Mr. GEORGE PROSTIE, sen., of Freedom township, long known as one of our brave and upright citizens, aged 57 years 4 months and 10 days. He was a good man, says a friend, and full of the Holy Ghost. He lived with his wife 62 years 7 months and 24 days, and leaves surviving 8 children (12 grand, 65 grand children, and 58 great grand children). Our aged friend was a man of very strong, well-balanced mind, ever active in the Church, and good works, and goes down to the grave full of years, respected by all who knew him.

In Cumberland township, on the 7th of May, JOHN PHILIP PRUEFFER, aged 77 years 11 months and 17 days. On the 26th of May, at the residence of her father, Mr. John Keller, in Hamilton township, Mrs. SARAH, wife of Mr. David Booth, aged 38 years 9 months and 29 days. On Saturday week, Mr. HENRY WARNER, of Reading township, aged 69 years. On Monday week, Mrs. ELIZABETH MATTHEW, wife of Mr. George Settle, of Franklin township, aged 26 years 3 months and 11 days. On the 28th ult., at her residence in Littlestown, CATHERINE, wife of Benjamin Landis, aged 52 years and 22 days.

On the 31st ult., in this place, THEODORE W. BEAMS, aged 18 years 2 months and 8 days.

## Auditor's Notice.

THE undersigned, appointed by the Orphans' Court of Adams County, to receive the account of Hon. Joel B. Dugger, and Wm. L. McKee, Executors of the last will and testament of WILLIAM LUCAS, deceased, and to distribute the balance remaining in the hands of said Executors, to and among the parties legally entitled to receive the same, will attend at his office in Gettysburg, Pa., on Wednesday the 1st day of July next, at 10 o'clock, A. M., to discharge said duties.

June 9.—31. D. A. BUEHLER, Auditor.

## Notice.

LETTERS TESTAMENTARY on the Estate of GEORGE TAYLOR, late of Freedom township, deceased, having been granted to the undersigned, they hereby give notice to all persons indebted to said estate to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same to present them proper and authenticated for settlement.

JOHN TROSTLE, D. A. BUEHLER, Executors.

The first named Executor resides in Monmouth township, the last named in Gettysburg.

## To Builders.

THE School Directors of Straban township, will take Sealed Proposals for building a School House in Hunterstown, up to the 20th of JUNE, inst., at 2 o'clock, P. M. Plan and specifications to be seen at the house of J. M. Glass, in Hunterstown. The Directors reserve the right to reject any or all the bids.

By order of the Board, PHILIP DONOHUE, President.

JOHN WENZ, Secretary.

## HEADQUARTERS, PROVOST MARSHAL, 16th District, Pennsylvania.

THE attention of the public is called to the subjoined circular from the Provost Marshal-General of the United States.

Provost Marshal, 16th District, Penna. CIRCULAR NO. 7.—Provost Marshal-General's Office, Washington, D. C., May 22d, 1863.

All men who desire to join any particular regiment, or to serve in the field, are hereby authorized to present themselves at any time during the next thirty days to the Provost Marshal-General of the United States. The Board shall examine them, and determine upon their fitness for the service, and if found to be fit, the Provost Marshal-General of the United States shall give them transportation tickets to the general rendezvous at the headquarters of the Army.

Provost Marshal, 16th District, Penna. CIRCULAR NO. 8.—Provost Marshal-General's Office, Washington, D. C., May 22d, 1863.

The attention of all officers who have been honorably discharged on account of wounds or disability, is called to the following circular. Officers of the United States Army, who have been honorably discharged on account of wounds or disability, and who desire to rejoin the service in the Invalid Corps, are called to the provisions of General Orders, No. 105, of 1863, from the War Department, published in the papers throughout the country. Such officers are requested to comply promptly with the provisions of that order, and to send their written application, as therein provided, for positions in the Invalid Corps, (stating the character of their disability) with as little delay as possible, to the Acting Assistant Provost Marshal-General of the State in which they may be.

Such Acting Assistant Provost Marshal-General will at once forward the application, with his endorsement, to the Provost Marshal-General at Washington.

Officers of the Invalid Corps will be appointed immediately upon furnishing the papers required by General Order No. 105, of 1863, from the War Department. Their pay and emoluments will commence from date of acceptance of such appointments, and from date of organization of the respective commands to which they may be assigned.

JAMES R. FRY, Provost Marshal-General.

## HEADQUARTERS, PROVOST MARSHAL, 16th District, Pennsylvania.

Chambersburg, June 1st, 1863.

THE Offices of the Provost Marshal, 16th District, Pennsylvania, have been established in the Masonic Hall on Second street, adjoining the Methodist Church and Town Hall, and opened for business.

THOMAS EYSTER, Provost Marshal, 16th District, Pa.

June 9.—31. Provost Marshal-General.

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June 9.—31. Provost Marshal-General.

## SPECIAL NOTICES.

Special Notice. On and after JULY 1st, 1863, the privilege of converting the present issue of LEGAL TENDER NOTES INTO THE NATIONAL SIX PER CENT LOAN (commonly called "Five-Twenties") will cease. All who wish to invest in the Five-Twenty Loan must, therefore, apply before the 1st of JULY next. JAY COOKE, Subscription Agent, No. 111 S. Third St., Philadelphia, April 11.—3m.

WHOOPIING COUGH OR CROUP, however severe, may be alleviated and cured by the use of Madame ZADOC PORTLAND'S Balsam. This invaluable Medicine possesses the extraordinary power of relieving immediately Whooping Cough, Hoarseness, Difficulty of Breathing, Hoarseness and Tickling in the Throat. It loosens the phlegm, and will be found to be very agreeable to the last. It is not a violent remedy, but emollient—warming, searching and effective. Can be taken by the infant person or youngest child. For sale by J. C. COOKE, at 15 and 25 cents per bottle. March 31.—3m.

DEAR SIR.—With your permission I wish to say to the readers of your paper that I will send by return mail to all who wish it, (free) a Recipe, with full directions for making and using a simple Vegetable Balm, that will efficaciously remove, in 10 days, Pimples, Blisters, Ticks, Scabs, and all eruptions of the Skin, leaving the same soft, clear, smooth and beautiful. I will also mail free to those having Bad Heads or Bad Faces, simple directions and information that will enable them to start a full crop of Luxuriant Hair, Whiskers, or a Moustache, in 30 days. All applications answered by return mail without charge. Respectfully yours, THOS. F. CHAPMAN, Chemist, Feb. 24.—3m. No. 881 Broadway, N. Y.

## New Jersey Lands for Sale.

Garden or Fruit Farms. SUTABLE for Grapes, Peaches, Pears, Raspberries, Strawberries, Blackberries, Currants, &c., of 1, 2, 3, 5, 10 or 20 acres each, at the following prices for the present, viz.: 20 acres for \$200, 10 acres for \$110, 5 acres for \$60, 3 acres for \$40, 1 acre for \$20. Payable by one dollar a week.

Also, good Cranberry lands, and village lots in CHILWOOD, 25 by 100 feet, at \$10 each, payable by one dollar a week. The above land and farms are situated at Oletwood, Washington Township, Burlington County, New Jersey. For further information, apply with a P. O. Stamp, for a circular, to B. FRANKLIN CLARK, No. 90 Cedar Street, New York, N. Y. Jan. 29.

THE GREAT ENGLISH REMEDY! CELEBRATED FEMALE PILLS. PREPARED from a prescription of Sir J. C. Clarke, M. D., Physician Extraordinary to the Queen.

This well known medicine is no imposition, but a sure and safe remedy for female difficulties and obstructions, from any cause whatever; and although a powerful remedy, it contains nothing hurtful to the constitution.

To MARRIED LADIES it is peculiarly suited. It is a powerful, and in many cases, a life-saving medicine, bringing on the monthly period with regularity.

In all cases of Nervous and Spinal Affections, Pain in the Back and Limbs, Headaches, Fatigue, Irritability, Palpitation of the Heart, Loss of Sleep, Indigestion, and any other ailment, it is a powerful remedy, and will cure all the ailments of the constitution.

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## The Markets.

GETTYSBURG—MONDAY LAST. Superior Flour.....\$5 25 to 5 50 Red Wheat.....1 25 to 1 30 White Wheat.....1 25 to 1 30 Corn old yellow.....80 to 85 Rye Flour.....90 to 95 Buckwheat.....40 to 45 Buckwheat Meal.....2 50 to 3 00 Clover Seed.....2 25 to 2 50 Timothy Seed.....2 25 to 2 50 Barley.....50 to 55 Plaster of Paris, per ton.....12 00 Do. per bag.....1 45 Guano per hundred.....25 to 1 50

BALTIMORE—MONDAY LAST. Flour.....\$6 00 to 6 12 Wheat.....1 35 to 1 45 Rye.....1 10 to 1 15 Oats.....82 to 85 Cloversed.....70 to 75 Timothy Seed.....2 00 to 2 25 Beef Cattle.....4 75 to 5 00 Hay, in bundles.....22 50 to 23 00

HANOVER—MONDAY LAST. Flour per bbl., from Wagons.....\$6 37 Wheat, per bushel.....50 to 1 00 Rye.....93 Buckwheat.....80 Oats.....80 Clover Seed.....75 Timothy Seed.....75 Plaster Paris, per ton.....7 00

## EUREKA! EUREKA!

The "Excelsior Washer!" Is acknowledged by all who see it, to be the most complete, and without exception, the most perfect Labor Saving Washing Machine ever invented. Its superiority over all others, consists in its rapidity and durability of its construction, the rapidity and completeness of its work, and the almost incredible ease with which it is managed. A child of ten years, possessing ordinary judgment, can learn to work it in a few minutes, and manage it as well as a grown person, except for very heavy goods.

In a word this is the machine and is destined to take the place of every other now in use. Persons intending to get a machine will find it greatly to their advantage to examine this one before purchasing.

The undersigned have purchased the Patent Right for Adams County (excepting one township) and are making extensive preparations for their manufacture. Every machine will be built in the best manner and warranted. Price \$80. In connection with this machine, is a Patent Wringer, which performs this laborious part of washing with the greatest ease, and much better than it can be done by hand. They may be attached to a common Wash Tub, and will wash the machine or separately as desired. Sent by mail, and any child can use it. Our Gallery, in East York Street, opposite the Bank, Gettysburg, Pa.

June 9. TYSON BROTHERS.

## Borough Ordinances.

TO PREVENT RIDING AND DRIVING OVER SILVER-ALAS, GUTTERS, &c. Be it enacted by the Town Council of the Borough of Gettysburg, and it is hereby enacted by authority of the same:

1. That from and after the passage of this Act, that person or persons driving any loaded wagon over or on any paved gutter within the limits of said Borough, except at a regular street cleaning, shall forfeit and pay a fine of not less than Two Dollars nor more than Five Dollars, and costs of prosecution, on conviction of the same before the Burgess.

2. That from and after the passage of this Act, any person or persons, riding and driving any horse or vehicle, over or on any sidewalk, or paved or unpaved, within the limits of the said Borough, shall forfeit and pay a fine of not less than Two Dollars nor more than Five Dollars, and costs of prosecution, on conviction of the same before the Burgess.

Approved June 3rd, 1863. By order of Town Council.

R. MARTIN, Burgess.

Attest: JENNIFER CURT, Sec'y.

June 9, 1863.—31.

## Auditor's Notice.

THE undersigned, Auditor appointed by the Court of Common Pleas of Adams County, to distribute the balance in the hands of the undersigned, to and among the parties legally entitled to receive the same, will attend at his office in Gettysburg, Pa., on Saturday, June 20th, 1863, at 10 o'clock, A. M., to discharge said duties.

For the undersigned, J. C. NEELY, Auditor.

## To Teachers.

THE Board of Directors for Gettysburg School District will meet on MONDAY EVENING, the 15th of JUNE, to select Teachers for the Schools of said Borough. The County Superintendent of the district of the school building at 10 o'clock, A. M., of said day, to examine applicants not in possession of professional certificates.

D. A. BUEHLER, Sec'y.

June 2.—31.

## Wanted Immediately.

TWO or three good JOURNEMEN CARPENTERS that can do all kinds of work. Apply to W. C. STALLSMITH, June 2.—31. Gettysburg, Pa.

## All Invited.

THE undersigned have this day entered into a partnership in the Grain, Produce and Commission business, at the old Kinnefelter house, corner of Second and Railroad streets. The highest prices in cash paid for FLOUR, WHEAT, RYE, CORN, OATS, SEEDS, AND HAY.

All kinds of Groceries, Meats, Fish, Salt, and every other article will be found in our line of business, all of which will be sold wholesale and retail, on the lowest terms. Call and see us, and satisfy yourselves that it is really so.

HOLLINGER & HERBST.

Gettysburg, June 2.—31.

## Notice.

LETTERS TESTAMENTARY on the Estate of Wm. B. McCABE, late of Gettysburg, deceased, having been granted to the undersigned, he hereby gives notice to all persons indebted to said estate to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same to present them proper and authenticated for settlement.

For the undersigned, R. G. MCABE, Executor.

May 7.—31.

## New Goods at Fahnestock's.

FAHNESTOCK BROS., would respectfully inform their friends and the public generally that they have just received their Spring stock of Goods from New York and Philadelphia. Having bought them for cash, we are prepared to offer the largest and prettiest stock of DRSS GOODS ever offered to the citizens of the county, and at OLD PRICES! Quick sales and short profits.

Call and examine at the sign of the

RED FRONT.

PICKING has received his SPRING & SUMMER CLOTHING. Come one, come all.

LADIES' Cloth for Cloaking, a new supply just received at

May 12. FAHNESTOCK BROS.

## NOT A RUM DRINK!

A HIGHLY CONCENTRATED VEGETABLE EXTRACT. A pure tonic, that will relieve the Afflicted, and not make Drunkards.

DR. HOOFLAND'S GERMAN BITTERS, PREPARED BY DR. C. M. JACKSON, PHILADELPHIA, PA.

WILL EFFECTUALLY AND MOST CERTAINLY CURE ALL DISEASES ARISING FROM A DISORDERED LIVER, STOMACH, OR KIDNEYS.

HOOFLAND'S GERMAN BITTERS Will cure every case of Chronic or Nervous Debility, Disease of the Kidneys, Diseases arising from a Disordered Stomach. Observe the following symptoms resulting from disorders of the Digestive Organs:

Constipation, Inward Piles, Fullness or Blood to the Head, Acidity of the Stomach, Nausea, Heartburn, Diarrhoea, Flatulency, Weight in the Stomach, Sour Eructations, Sickening or Throwing up of the Food, Stomach, Stuttering at the Pit of the Stomach, Intermittent Fevers, Headache, and Difficult Breathing.

Heart, Choking or Suffocating Sensations when in a lying posture, Dimness of Vision, Dots or Webs before the Sight, Fever and Buit Pain in the Head, Deficiency of Perspiration, Swelling of the Skin and Sudden Flushes of Heat, Burning in the Flesh, Constant Imaginations of Evil, and great Depression of Spirits.

## PARTICULAR NOTICE.

There are many preparations sold under the name of Bitters, put up in quart Bottles, compounded of the cheapest whiskey or corn brandy, costing from 20 to 40 cents per gallon, the taste disguised by Anise or Coriander Seed.

This class of Bitters has caused and will continue to cause, as long as they can be sold, hundreds to die the death of the drunkard. By their use the system is kept continually under the influence of Alcohol Stimulants of the worst kind, the desire for Liquor is created and kept up, and the result is all the horrors attendant upon a drunkard's life and death.

For those who desire and will have a Liquor Bitters, we publish the following recipe: Get one Bottle Hoofland's German Bitters and mix with three quarts of Good Brandy or Whiskey, and the result will be a preparation that will far exceed in medicinal virtues, and true excellence any of the numerous Liquor Bitters in the market, and will cost much less. You will have all the virtues of Hoofland's Bitters in connection with a good article of Liquor, at a much less price than these inferior preparations will cost you.

HOOFLAND'S GERMAN BITTERS Will give you a good appetite, will give you strong healthy nerves, will give you bright and energetic feelings, will enable you to sleep well, and will positively prevent Yellow Fever



## United States Internal Revenue.

## ASSESSOR'S NOTICE.

THE tax-payers of this District are hereby notified that, pursuant to the provisions of the Act of Congress, passed July 1, 1862, entitled "An act to provide Internal Revenue to support the Government and to pay interest on the public debt," and the act to amend the same, passed March 3, 1863, the second annual assessment will be made on and after the first MONDAY (4th day) of May instant. The assessment will embrace the following items:

1. INCOME.—All incomes for the year ending Dec. 31, 1862, must be returned to the Assistant Assessors, under oath, in accordance with the instructions of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, upon the blank forms provided for that purpose.

Each person will be required to return his total income, so far as specifying the sources from which it is derived, as to enable the Assistant Assessors to decide what deductions shall be made therefrom.

**HUSBAND AND WIFE.**  
Where a husband and wife live together and their taxable income is in excess of \$500, they will be taxed by one return of \$500, each being taxed as if he or she were a single person, and the tax on the excess of \$500 will be levied on the husband. Where they live apart they will be taxed separately, and be each entitled to a deduction of \$500.

**GUARDIANS AND TRUSTEES.**  
Guardians and trustees, whether such trustees are also the owners of the property, or are appointed by the court, are required to make return of the income belonging to minors or other persons which may be held in trust, as aforesaid; and the income tax will be assessed upon the amount returned, after deducting such sums as are exempted from the income tax, as provided in the Act of Congress, of six hundred dollars, under section 90, of the excise law, shall not be allowed on account of any minor or other beneficiary of a trust, except upon the statement of the guardian or trustee, made under oath, that the minor or beneficiary has no other income from which the said sum of six hundred dollars is exempted and deducted.

**INSURANCES, RENTS, AND REPAIRS.**  
Interest paid by any person on insurances upon the dwelling-house or estate on which he resides, may be deducted from income; also the payments for necessary repairs; as well as the amount actually paid for any dwelling-house or estate which is the residence of the person assessed.

Persons receiving rent may deduct therefrom the amount paid for necessary repairs, insurance, and interest on insurances upon such rented property. The cost of new structures, or improvements on buildings, shall not be deducted from income.

**MANUFACTURERS AND DEALERS.**  
The profits of manufacturers and dealers, without regard to the fact that the articles made have already paid a tax.

A balance sheet, such as is generally made by dealers at the close of each year, is in part a statement of the amount of income received. Such sheets as a dealer or manufacturer has charged as "lost," may properly be deducted in estimating his income, and it afterwards anything is realized from them, it should be considered as a portion of his income for the year following.

**FARMERS.**  
Every farmer or planter will be required to make return of the value of the produce of his farm or plantation, and the amount of the labor of his servants or slaves, or his family, or for any portion of such produce consumed by himself and family.

The amount paid by any farmer or planter for hired labor and necessary repairs upon his farm or plantation, including the subsistence of the laborers; and the amount purchased by farmers to maintain their lands in present productive condition, will be allowed.

Farm produce, which the producer has on hand on the 31st day of December, 1862, must be appraised at its market value on that day.

**ENUMERATED ARTICLES.**  
2. All articles enumerated in section 77 of the law (Schedule A) will be assessed for the taxes in which they are liable, for the year ending May 1, 1864, viz:

Carrriages, kept for use, for hire, or for passengers.  
Yachts.  
Billiard Tables.  
Silver Plate.  
Gold Plate.

The former Assessment, on the above-named articles having been made for the year 1862. These returns must be made to the Assistant Assessor within six months, from date of delivery of the blanks. Neglect or refusal to comply with the time limit herein prescribed, will be assessed by the Assistant Assessor, to estimate the income and the tax upon enumerated articles, with an addition of fifty per centum.

The entire income tax of every person will be assessed at the residence of the party, and not at the place of business.

All licenses according to the act of March 3, 1863, will continue in force until the first day of May, 1864.

"And all license granted after the first day of May in any year, will expire on the first day of May following, and will be issued upon the payment of a suitable proportion of the whole amount of the license for such license; and each license so granted will be dated on the first day of the month in which it is issued: Provided, That any person, firm, or corporation, that on the first day of May, 1863, held an un-expired license, will be assessed a suitable proportion for the time between the expiration of the license and the first day of May, eighteen hundred and sixty-four.

All persons doing business within this district must apply for a new license, to run from the date their present license expires, (which, in most cases, is September 1st, 1863,) to the 1st of May, 1864. Whenever, by the amendments, new rates of license are established, the new license will be assessed at the new rates, and in all cases where the present license expires September 1st, 1863, the new license will cover a period of eight months, and must be assessed to pay two-thirds of the yearly tax.

**PENALTIES.**  
When an assessment for license has been made upon neglect or refusal to give the same, and the application within the time required, and the assessment is returned in the annual list, the fifty per centum penalty prescribed in section 11 must be added, and cannot be remitted, either by the assessor or collector.

By the act, March 3, 1863, the penalty of two years imprisonment is added to the punishment provided in former acts, for those who fail to take out a license when required by the excise laws of the United States.

The former annual assessment was much embarrassed for want of information on the part of citizens, with regard to the duties imposed on them by the excise law. It is manifested, with the knowledge now attained, on the part of the tax-payer, and with the assistance rendered by this circular, that ignorance of the law can no longer be pleaded by delinquents, in the hope of avoiding the penalties provided.

ROBERT G. HARPER,  
Assessor 16th District, Pennsylvania.  
May 19, 1863.

**AYER'S Cherry Cream.**  
AYER'S Sassafras Oil.  
AYER'S PILLS.

**DR. THOMAS' Celebrated Cherry Condition**  
DR. THOMAS' Cherry Condition.  
DR. THOMAS' Cherry Condition.

**FRANK'S French and American Mustard**  
FRANK'S French and American Mustard.  
FRANK'S French and American Mustard.

**MUSLIN at low price, from 6 cents up**  
MUSLIN at low price, from 6 cents up.  
MUSLIN at low price, from 6 cents up.

**NOW is the time to buy COATS, VESTS,**  
NOW is the time to buy COATS, VESTS.  
NOW is the time to buy COATS, VESTS.

## DR. ROBERT HORNER'S

## NEW FAMILY DRUG &amp; PRESCRIPTION STORE.

CHAMBERSBURG STREET, GETTYSBURG.  
HAVING retired from the active practice of my profession, I take pleasure in announcing to the citizens of Gettysburg and vicinity, that I have opened a  
**NEW DRUG STORE,**  
in the room formerly occupied by Des. R. & C. Horner, as an office, where I will constantly keep on hand a large supply of all kinds of  
**FRESH DRUGS.**  
**MEDICINES.**  
**CHEMICALS.**  
**PERFUMERY.**  
**TOOTH POWDERS.**  
**TOOTH STUFS.**  
**DYE STUFS.**  
**DYE STUFS.**

**DYE STUFS.**  
DYE STUFS.  
DYE STUFS.

**PAINTS, and**  
PAINTS, and.  
PAINTS, and.

**PAINTS ground in Oil.**  
PAINTS ground in Oil.  
PAINTS ground in Oil.

**STATIONERY of all kinds,**  
STATIONERY of all kinds.  
STATIONERY of all kinds.

**INKS, Pens, Pencils, Paper, Combs, Brushes,**  
INKS, Pens, Pencils, Paper, Combs, Brushes.  
INKS, Pens, Pencils, Paper, Combs, Brushes.

**PATENT MEDICINES.**  
PATENT MEDICINES.  
PATENT MEDICINES.

**ALL the popular Patent Medicines, together**  
ALL the popular Patent Medicines, together.  
ALL the popular Patent Medicines, together.

**with a selection of pure WINES, BRANDIES**  
with a selection of pure WINES, BRANDIES.  
with a selection of pure WINES, BRANDIES.

**and WHISKY, for medicinal purposes**  
and WHISKY, for medicinal purposes.  
and WHISKY, for medicinal purposes.

**only, always on hand. In a word, my**  
only, always on hand. In a word, my.  
only, always on hand. In a word, my.

**stock embraces everything usually found in**  
stock embraces everything usually found in.  
stock embraces everything usually found in.

**a first class store of this description.**  
a first class store of this description.  
a first class store of this description.

**A large supply of fresh Drugs has been**  
A large supply of fresh Drugs has been.  
A large supply of fresh Drugs has been.

**received, and others are arriving, which I**  
received, and others are arriving, which I.  
received, and others are arriving, which I.

**am offering to the public on very accommoda-**  
am offering to the public on very accommoda-  
am offering to the public on very accommoda-

**ting terms. My Medicines have all been**  
ting terms. My Medicines have all been.  
ting terms. My Medicines have all been.

**purchased under my personal inspection and**  
purchased under my personal inspection and.  
purchased under my personal inspection and.

**superior from the most reliable sources. I**  
superior from the most reliable sources. I.  
superior from the most reliable sources. I.

**can therefore not only recommend them as**  
can therefore not only recommend them as.  
can therefore not only recommend them as.

**pure and fresh, but can sell them cheap.**  
pure and fresh, but can sell them cheap.  
pure and fresh, but can sell them cheap.

**N. B.—PARTICULAR ATTENTION given**  
N. B.—PARTICULAR ATTENTION given.  
N. B.—PARTICULAR ATTENTION given.

**to the treatment of all chronic diseases.**  
to the treatment of all chronic diseases.  
to the treatment of all chronic diseases.

**ADVICE GRATIS.**  
ADVICE GRATIS.  
ADVICE GRATIS.

**May 13, 1863.**  
May 13, 1863.  
May 13, 1863.

**Vinegar—Vinegar.**  
Vinegar—Vinegar.  
Vinegar—Vinegar.

**THE undersigned has commenced the man-**  
THE undersigned has commenced the man-  
THE undersigned has commenced the man-

**ufacture of Vinegar, on Washington**  
ufacture of Vinegar, on Washington.  
ufacture of Vinegar, on Washington.

**street, a few doors north of West Middle**  
street, a few doors north of West Middle.  
street, a few doors north of West Middle.

## RUSSELL'S SCREW POWER

## Combined Mower and Reaper,

## WITHOUT GOG GEARING.

The Lightest Draft Mower in the World.  
It is the object of Farmers in purchasing a Machine to buy the best and cheapest. Both these objects will be attained by buying Russell's Screw Power.

The great amount of power lost in over-coming the friction of all Gog-gearing Harvesters is saved in the Screw Power, by which we can offer the lightest draft Mower and Reaper in the world. This fact has been fully demonstrated by the various tests by Dynamometer and otherwise, to which the machine has been subjected during the last two seasons. Among the various points of superiority in this machine are the following:

The use of open malleable iron gears, with a steel plate or tier, ground to a cutting edge. This, with the knives, gives a perfect shear cut.

Double Hinged Finger Bar.—No Mower can do good work, on all kinds of meadows, without a flexible bar. This bar can be raised and securely fastened, while passing from field to field.

Patent Adjustable Reel, performing its work equally as well upon rough ground as upon a level field.

There is no side Draft, or weight upon the horses' necks.

Small and peculiar form of Shoe, which will not clog when mowing, with a light play when the Reaper is attached.

The subscriber, who is Agent for this machine, has fully tested it the last season, in wheat, grass, clover and oats, and feels satisfied that all who see this machine will have no other.

A specimen machine can be seen by calling on the subscriber, near Gettysburg, on the Harrisburg road.

**WILLIAM WIBLE, Agent.**  
WILLIAM WIBLE, Agent.  
WILLIAM WIBLE, Agent.

**CERTIFICATES.**  
CERTIFICATES.  
CERTIFICATES.

We certify that we went to the farm of William Wible last harvest for the purpose of examining the work done by him with Russell's Screw Power Mower and Reaper.

We found Mr. Wible cutting some of the very worst kind of lodged grain, and we are satisfied it could not have been done better by any machine we ever saw.

**PHILIP WEAVER,**  
PHILIP WEAVER.  
PHILIP WEAVER.

**GEORGE BOYER.**  
GEORGE BOYER.  
GEORGE BOYER.

**GEORGE DEARDORFF.**  
GEORGE DEARDORFF.  
GEORGE DEARDORFF.

**March 24—11.**  
March 24—11.  
March 24—11.

**Economy is Wealth!**  
Economy is Wealth!  
Economy is Wealth!

**CURE YOUR COUGH FOR 10 CENTS.**  
CURE YOUR COUGH FOR 10 CENTS.  
CURE YOUR COUGH FOR 10 CENTS.

**The Best and Cheapest Household Remedy**  
The Best and Cheapest Household Remedy.  
The Best and Cheapest Household Remedy.

**in the World.**  
in the World.  
in the World.

**MADAME ZADOC PORTER'S**  
MADAME ZADOC PORTER'S.  
MADAME ZADOC PORTER'S.

**GREAT COUGH REMEDY.**  
GREAT COUGH REMEDY.  
GREAT COUGH REMEDY.

**PORTER'S CURATIVE**  
PORTER'S CURATIVE.  
PORTER'S CURATIVE.

**BALM is warranted if**  
BALM is warranted if.  
BALM is warranted if.

**used according to the**  
used according to the.  
used according to the.

**directions, to cure in all**  
directions, to cure in all.  
directions, to cure in all.

**cases of Coughs, Colds,**  
cases of Coughs, Colds.  
cases of Coughs, Colds.

**Whooping Cough, Asthma,**  
Whooping Cough, Asthma.  
Whooping Cough, Asthma.

## SOMETHING NEW.

## THE undersigned res-

## pondents of Gettysburg &amp;

vicinity, that has opened a WATCH and JEWELRY STORE, in the room immediately in the rear of Mr. J. L. Seick's Store, and all persons will be glad to see the new stock of WATCHES, JEWELRY, SILVER and SILVER PLATED WARE, SPECTACLES, CLOCKS, &c., &c.

Having been connected with a first-class Watch and Jewelry Store in Baltimore, for several years past, he is prepared to furnish every article in the line, at the lowest City prices, and all persons will be glad to see the new stock of WATCHES, JEWELRY, SILVER and SILVER PLATED WARE, SPECTACLES, CLOCKS, &c., &c.

From a long experience in Watch-repairing, especially of fine watches, he is prepared to do all kinds of Watch work promptly, in the best manner, and guarantee the performance of it. He will keep always on hand a large assortment of

**SPECTACLES,**  
SPECTACLES.  
SPECTACLES.

and Spectacle Glasses; and having much experience in adapting them to the sight, is prepared to fit all who need them.

HAIR JEWELRY made to order in the best style, and a great variety of patterns on hand. JEWELRY repaired in the neatest manner.

**JOSEPH DEVAN.**  
JOSEPH DEVAN.  
JOSEPH DEVAN.

**Gettysburg, July 31.**  
Gettysburg, July 31.  
Gettysburg, July 31.

**ADAMS COUNTY MUTUAL**  
ADAMS COUNTY MUTUAL.  
ADAMS COUNTY MUTUAL.

**FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.**  
FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.  
FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

**Incorporated March 13, 1851.**  
Incorporated March 13, 1851.  
Incorporated March 13, 1851.

**OFFICERS.**  
OFFICERS.  
OFFICERS.

**President—George Swopes.**  
President—George Swopes.  
President—George Swopes.

**Vice President—R. Russell.**  
Vice President—R. Russell.  
Vice President—R. Russell.

**Secretary—D. A. Buehler.**  
Secretary—D. A. Buehler.  
Secretary—D. A. Buehler.

**Treasurer—David McCreary.**  
Treasurer—David McCreary.  
Treasurer—David McCreary.

**Executive Committee—Robert McCurdy,**  
Executive Committee—Robert McCurdy.  
Executive Committee—Robert McCurdy.

**Andrew Houtzmann, Jacob King.**  
Andrew Houtzmann, Jacob King.  
Andrew Houtzmann, Jacob King.

**MANAGERS.**  
MANAGERS.  
MANAGERS.

**George Swopes, Wm. G. Palmestock,**  
George Swopes, Wm. G. Palmestock.  
George Swopes, Wm. G. Palmestock.

**D. A. Buehler, Wm. B. Wilson,**  
D. A. Buehler, Wm. B. Wilson.  
D. A. Buehler, Wm. B. Wilson.

**R. McCurdy, Wm. A. Pickling,**  
R. McCurdy, Wm. A. Pickling.  
R. McCurdy, Wm. A. Pickling.

**Jacob King, Wm. B. McClellan,**  
Jacob King, Wm. B. McClellan.  
Jacob King, Wm. B. McClellan.

**A. Houtzmann, J. G. Wolford,**  
A. Houtzmann, J. G. Wolford.  
A. Houtzmann, J. G. Wolford.

**D. McCreary, R. G. McCreary,**  
D. McCreary, R. G. McCreary.  
D. McCreary, R. G. McCreary.

**M. Richeberger, John Pickling,**  
M. Richeberger, John Pickling.  
M. Richeberger, John Pickling.

**S. R. Russell, A. B. Smith,**  
S. R. Russell, A. B. Smith.  
S. R. Russell, A. B. Smith.

**J. R. Hersh, A. G. Gitz,**  
J. R. Hersh, A. G. Gitz.  
J. R. Hersh, A. G. Gitz.

**S. Barbour, J. H. Marshall,**  
S. Barbour, J. H. Marshall.  
S. Barbour, J. H. Marshall.

## Professional Cards.

## A. J. COVER,

## ATTORNEY AT LAW,

WILL promptly attend to collections and all other business entrusted to him.—Office between Falmes-street and Danner and Ziegler's Stores, Baltimore Street, Gettysburg, Pa. [Sept. 5.]

**D. McCONAUGHY,**  
D. McCONAUGHY.  
D. McCONAUGHY.

**ATTORNEY AT LAW,**  
ATTORNEY AT LAW.  
ATTORNEY AT LAW.

**OFFICE removed to one door west of Bue-**  
OFFICE removed to one door west of Bue-  
OFFICE removed to one door west of Bue-

**hler's (Drug & Book Store, Chambers-**  
bher's (Drug & Book Store, Chambers-  
bher's (Drug & Book Store, Chambers-

**burg street).**  
burg street).  
burg street).

**J. Lawrence Hill, M. D.**  
J. Lawrence Hill, M. D.  
J. Lawrence Hill, M. D.

**HAS his Office one door west of the Lu-**  
HAS his Office one door west of the Lu-  
HAS his Office one door west of the Lu-

**theran Church, on Chambersburg St.,**  
theran Church, on Chambersburg St.,  
theran Church, on Chambersburg St.,

**opposite Dr. R. Horner's Drug Store, where**  
opposite Dr. R. Horner's Drug Store, where  
opposite Dr. R. Horner's Drug Store, where

**persons wishing to have any Dental op-**  
persons wishing to have any Dental op-  
persons wishing to have any Dental op-

**erations performed are respectfully invited to**  
erations performed are respectfully invited to  
erations performed are respectfully invited to

**call.**  
call.  
call.

**REFERENCES.**  
REFERENCES.  
REFERENCES.

**Rev. C. P. Krauch, D.D., Prof. M. H. Stoeber,**  
Rev. C. P. Krauch, D.D., Prof. M. H. Stoeber.  
Rev. C. P. Krauch, D.D., Prof. M. H. Stoeber.

**Prof. M. L. Baughen, Dr. L. S. Huber.**  
Prof. M. L. Baughen, Dr. L. S. Huber.  
Prof. M. L. Baughen, Dr. L. S. Huber.

**Hardware and Groceries.**  
Hardware and Groceries.  
Hardware and Groceries.

**THE subscribers have just returned from**  
THE subscribers have just returned from.  
THE subscribers have just returned from.

**the cities with an immense supply of**  
the cities with an immense supply of.  
the cities with an immense supply of.

**HARDWARE & GROCERIES, which they**  
HARDWARE & GROCERIES, which they.  
HARDWARE & GROCERIES, which they.

**are offering at their old stand in Baltimore**  
are offering at their old stand in Baltimore.  
are offering at their old stand in Baltimore.

**street, at prices to suit the times. Our stock**  
street, at prices to suit the times. Our stock.  
street, at prices to suit the times. Our stock.

**consists in part of**  
consists in part of.  
consists in part of.

**BUILDING MATERIALS.**  
BUILDING MATERIALS.  
BUILDING MATERIALS.

**CHARPENTIER'S TOOLS.**  
CHARPENTIER'S TOOLS.  
CHARPENTIER'S TOOLS.

**BLACKSMITH'S TOOLS.**  
BLACKSMITH'S TOOLS.  
BLACKSMITH'S TOOLS.

**COACH FINDINGS.**  
COACH FINDINGS.  
COACH FINDINGS.

**SHOE FINDINGS.**  
SHOE FINDINGS.  
SHOE FINDINGS.

**CABINET MAKER'S TOOLS.**  
CABINET MAKER'S TOOLS.  
CABINET MAKER'S TOOLS.

## SAPONIFIER,

## CONCENTRATED LYE,

## THE FAMILY SOAP MAKER.

THE PUBLIC are cautioned against the SPURIOUS articles of LYE for making SOAP, &c., now offered for sale. The only GENUINE and PATENTED LYE is that made by the PENNSYLVANIA SALT MANUFACTURING COMPANY, their trade-mark for it being "SAPONIFIER, OR CONCENTRATED LYE." The great SUCCESS of this article has been UNEXPLAINED, and it is now a matter of course, in violation of the Company's PATENTS.

ALL MANUFACTURERS, BUYERS or SELLERS of these SPURIOUS Lyes, are hereby NOTIFIED that the COMPANY have employed as their ATTORNEYS,

**GEO. HARDING, Esq., of Philad., and**  
GEO. HARDING, Esq., of Philad., and.  
GEO. HARDING, Esq., of Philad., and

**WM. BAKEWELL, Esq., of Pittsburg,**  
WM. BAKEWELL, Esq., of Pittsburg.  
WM. BAKEWELL, Esq., of Pittsburg.

**and that all MANUFACTURERS, USERS, OR**  
and that all MANUFACTURERS, USERS, OR  
and that all MANUFACTURERS, USERS, OR

**SELLERS of Lye, in violation of the rights of**  
SELLERS of Lye, in violation of the rights of  
SELLERS of Lye, in violation of the rights of

**the Company, will be PROSECUTED at once.**  
the Company, will be PROSECUTED at once.  
the Company, will be PROSECUTED at once.